FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1850. [NO. 1706.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Transportation on the Cape Fear.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THIS long-established and favorably-known Company hereby inform the Shipping public, that the Steamers and Lighters belonging to said Company are in good repair and condition for carrying Freight, with efficient Captains, Engineers, Pilots, &c., and as heretofore will carry Freight up and down the River from this place to Wilmington on as favorable terms as any Line on the River. Thankful to our former patrons, we solicit a continuance; and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all shipping by our Line.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

N. B. Shippers should be careful, in sending Goods intended for this Line, to have their Packages marked, Bills Lading filled up, and communications addressed, to the "Agent Henrietta Steamboat Company at Wilmington," (and, if intended for the Company at this place,) Fayetteville. By attending to the above directions, the Company will take charge of the Goods as soon as they are landed in Wilmington, and bring them up with as little delay as possible.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.
Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, &c., FOR SALE.

I HAVE received a choice lot of Fruit Trees from the Nurseries of Messrs. J. & T. Lindley. This and next month is the time to plant them. I have also a variety of Green House and Hardy Plants, Evergreens, Roses and other shrubs. Hyacinths and Tulips, in pots set for bloom, at 20 to 50 cts. each; Dahlias, 25 to 50 cts. each; Tigridia, 50 cts. per doz., blooms all summer; Chinese Lillies, and other choice bulbs. Strawberries, 50 to 75 cts. per 100.

Also, a few bottles of a wash to kill insects on oranges and oleanders.

Flower Pots of all sizes.

C. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 4, 1850. 5-6w

RECTIFIED WHISKEY.

WE keep constantly on hand, Williams's Rectified Rye Whiskey, at 75 cents per gallon, not inferior to any article of the sort made in North Carolina.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan'y 29, 1850. 5-tf

Executor's Sale of Negroes and Manufacturing Stock.

IN addition to the Mill advertised to be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville on Tuesday the 5th day of March next, the Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, at the same time and place,

2 valuable young Negro Men,
One of them a Blacksmith; and
80 Shares ($100 each) of Stock
in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. Terms at Sale.

R. M. PEARSON, Ex'r
of J. S. Pearson, dec'd.
Feb. 4, 1850.

VALUABLE LOT
For sale at Auction.

ON Saturday, March 16th, 1850, will be sold at the Market House, that valuable LOT, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, known as the property of Jas. W. England and Wm. M. Johnson. Terms at sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
Feb'y 1, 1850. 5ts

J. E. TOOMER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Refer to
H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }
Feb'y 2, 1850. 5tf

JUST RECEIVED,

THE American Almanac for 1850; Irving's Life of Mahomet; Works of Edgar A. Poe; The Seaside and Fireside, by Longfellow; Roland Cashel, by Lever, complete; ditto 3d part; Jarvis's Voice from Conn; Ives's Pastoral Letter; Kuhner's Gr. Grammar, large edition; Leverett's Juvenal; Treasury of Knowledge.

Also, a few VALENTINES. For sale by
E. J. HALE.
Feb. 5.

100 Bbls. IRISH POTATOES.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Feb'y 1, 1850. 5-tf

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday of Superior Court week, 12th February inst., at the Court House door, that valuable Plantation, on the East side of Cape Fear River, one mile and a half below town, the property of Madam Beze Perry, containing about 70 Acres, mostly cleared, with comfortable Dwelling House, kitchen, smoke house, stables, and other out houses; two good arbors scuppernong Grapes; good orchard, strawberries, &c.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.
February 1, 1850. 5-tds

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note, payable to John Rachels, for $205, given 2d Jan'y, 1850, one day after date, as the consideration for which it was given has not been fulfilled. There is a credit of Eighty Dollars on said Note.

DANIEL McNEILL.
Richmond Co., Feb. 1, 1850. 5-tf

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY on yesterday morning, a negro man named CAREY, aged 28, about 5 feet 7 inches high, knock-kneed, stout, weighs about 165 pounds, quick spoken, and plausible.—He was raised by John Murphy, Esq. of Cumberland County, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood, or in the neighborhood of John and Wm. Cox, in Wayne County, where he has two brothers. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white man of harboring him.

J. B. WRIGHT.
Cumberland Co., Jan. 29, 1850. 5-tf

LARGE SALE OF GOODS, AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY the 13th inst. the Subscriber will proceed to sell a

Valuable Stock of Dry Goods

At Auction, without reserve. This stock of Goods was purchased for a neighboring market, and contains a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, among which will be found—

Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, Prints, Lustres, Alpacas, Balzorines, Silks, Ginghams, Vestings, Linseys, Lawns, Lincns, Shawls, Carpetings, Cambrics, Ribbons, &c. &c.

In fact, a very general assortment of Goods for retailing, worthy the attention of Country Merchants.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
Feb'y 1, 1850.

5 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

Just Received and for sale by WM. S. LATTA,

5 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
10 bags prime Coffee,
5 cases dress and water-proof Boots,
2 hhds N. O. Sugar,
1 qr. cask Holland Gin,
2 do. Jamaica Rum, very fine and old,
3 do. French Brandy,
3 do. Madeira Wine,
2 bbls. Crushed and 2 do. Refined Sugar,

And a general assortment of fine Dinner Crockery and Glass-ware.

Feb. 4, 1850. 5-4w

SADDLE AND HARNESS *MANUFACTORY.*
BY LEWIS W. LEVY.

He respectfully informs the public, that he has recently opened and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

He may be found at his Establishment, Hay street, near the Post Office.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

TO BUILDERS.

THE Trustees of an Academy to be erected near St. Paul's Church, in Robeson County, will proceed to let out the building, to the lowest bidder, on Saturday, the 9th of February next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The building is to be about 40 feet by 24, with a partition and chimney or chimneys, and 12 feet between joints, two floors, and ceiling or plastering. The precise plan to be submitted on that day. The work to be done by the first day of July.

ABSALOM DAVIS, Sec'y Board.
Jan'y 26, 1850. 5-2w

BOARDING HOUSE.
H. BRAMBERT

Having taken the House formerly occupied by Mrs. E. Smith, at the corner of Gillespie and Russell streets, is prepared to accommodate six or eight genteel young men with board, without lodgings.

Jan. 26, 1850. 4-4w

NOTICE.

FREQUENT impositions upon Merchants and others having come to my knowledge, in the sale of what is called "Williams's Whiskey," I hereby give notice that my only agent in Fayetteville for the sale of my Whiskey, is Mr. Daniel Johnson.

NICHOLAS L. WILLIAMS.
Panther Creek, Surry Co., Jan. 23. 4-3w

JUST RECEIVED.

AN assortment of fine black Cloth CLOAKS.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan. 28, 1850. 4tf

TO WHIP SAWYERS.

Office F. & W. P. R. Co., Jan. 28, 1850.

THE Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company are prepared to make Contracts for sawing lumber by Whip Saws on the line of their Road between Murchison's Factory and Carthage—the lumber to be sawn agreeable to specifications.

Sawyers would do well to make application at the office of the Company, at Fayetteville.

94] F. COOPER, Engineer.

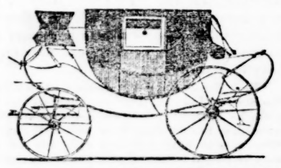
TO CONTRACTORS.

Office F. & W. P. R. Co., Jan. 28, 1850.

THE Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be prepared to let out the construction of their Road to Contractors, from Lower Little River to Carthage, on the 26th day of February next, beginning at the River, and *let out on the ground*—continuing from day to day to Carthage.

Any information required can be had by application at the office of the Company in Fayetteville.

F. COOPER, Engineer.



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

SITUATION WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN who has had several years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in a School or Academy. Address C. B. B., Box 52, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 22, 1850. 3-4wpd

GEORGE ELLIOT,
Commission Merchant,
AND
Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jonathan Evans, Esq., Rev. E. McNair, } Cumberland County.

Jan. 1, 1850. 1-6w

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a note for $579 60, dated 9th Dec., 1847, made by Barbra Taylor, Flora McCormic, and John McCormic, with interest from date, and payable to me on the 1st day of January, 1849. I hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said note.

NEILL McCORMIC.
Jan'y 19, 1850. 4-3wpd

INDEPENDENT AGENT.

ALL goods consigned to me (for shipment) will be forwarded by first vessel or steamer, without regard to *lines*, at as small commission as any house in the place. All orders promptly attended to. WILLIAM BRANSON.

Wilmington, N. C, Dec. 8, 1849. 97-3m

A good Cart and Dray Horse for Sale. J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan'y 14, 1850. 2tf

Brilliant Lotteries,
FOR FEBRUARY, 1850.
H.W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$37,000!
50 PRIZES OF $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 20, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Feb'y 16, 1850.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $37,000, 1 of $14,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,470, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 32 50

CAPITALS
$60,000!
$35,000! $20,000! $15,000!
280 PRIZES OF $1,000!

Being the Lowest Three Number Prizes.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class B, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Feb'y 23, 1850.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital of $60,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 35,000, 1 ditto of 20,000, 1 ditto of 15,000, 1 do. of 11,000, 1 do. of 10,847, 280 Prizes of (lowest 3 Nos.) 1,000, &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.
Certificates of packages of 26 wholes $280 00
Ditto ditto 26 halves 140 00
Ditto ditto 26 quarters 70 00
Ditto ditto 26 eighths 35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
4td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

DR. SWAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.
CURE FOLLOWS CURE.

MORE PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of
WILD CHERRY,

THE original and genuine Preparation for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Croup, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure ever known for any of the above Diseases, is DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

STILL ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.
Read this Extraordinary Case.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir: Having contracted a severe cold, which settled upon my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, and difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms became very alarming, there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way through my side, and discharged large quantities of puss externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left for me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make a trial of it, and to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact.

ABRAHAM HUNSICKER.

2 miles from Skippackville, Skippack Tp., Pa.

IMPORTANT CAUTION TO ALL INVALIDS AND FRIENDS OF INVALIDS.

There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry—that is Dr. Swayne's; all others, by a little inquiry in the quarters where they originate, will be found to be "fictions and counterfeit." The great and increasing demand for the "original article" has induced a host of unprincipled men to put forth spurious mixtures, and to give currency to their nostrums, attach the name of Wild Cherry, thinking to borrow a reputation from that already established. As you value your lives, beware of them. Some are called Balsams, Cherry Pectoral, Wild Cherry and Tar, Wine of Wild Cherry, Wild Cherry Pills, Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and a host of others, who, in some way, attach the name of Wild Cherry. No one ever thought of using this name for an article of their own until it had become established and known as belonging to one of the greatest remedies ever discovered for the benefit of the human family.

That remedy is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, the original and only genuine. Remember, it is put up in square bottles, covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon: also his signature.

SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE,

A safe and effectual remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or Dyspeptic Children or Adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.

☞ BEWARE OF MISTAKES.☜

Remember: Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in square bottles, (having recently been changed,) covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon engraved. Bear this in mind, and be not deceived.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY.

Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.

A MILD and effective purgative, great purifyer of the blood, they correct all the functions of the Liver, and as an alterative in Dropsical affections, they are very valuable. Giddiness of the head, dimness of sight, depression of spirits, headache, &c., are cured by these purifying Pills.

The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Race and Eighth streets, Philadelphia.

☞ For sale, wholesale and retail, by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, sole Agent for Fayetteville. Also by A. F. Evans & Bro., Wilmington, N. C.; J. & W. Johnson, Clinton, N. C. [4-cow4w]

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

NEW BOOKS.

Headley's Sacred Scenes and Characters.
Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea.
Melville's Redburn.
Minifie's Mechanical Drawing Book.
Churchill on Infants and Children.
Cyclopedia of Medicine.
Anthon's English-Latin Lexicon.
Kuhner's Elementary Greek Grammar.
Davies' University Arithmetic, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by
Jan'y 7, 1850. E. J. HALE.

Laboratory of Thomsonian Botanic Medicines.

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
No. 24 South Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE,

HAS the largest Botanic Establishment in the United States, and has always on hand the most complete assortment of pure Botanic Medicines, in bulk or put up in neat ¼ and ½ lb. packages labelled with directions suitable for retailing. Also, the various Tinctures and essential Oils, with a full assortment of Botanic Medical Works. Syringes, &c. &c.

Jan. 18, 1850. 4-6w

WILLIAM H. GAUTIER,
Inspector of Lumber and Timber,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan. 3, 1850. 1tf

D. CASHWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 22, 1849. 95-tf

Peach and Apple Brandy.

A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

Domestic Goods.

LITTLE RIVER OSNABURGS, YARNS, and SHEETING, for sale by

J. M. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

LIME—ON CONSIGNMENT.

350 CASKS Fresh Thomastown.

R. M. ORRELL.
Dec. 8, 1849. 97tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THOSE who are in debt to me either by note or account, will please make it convenient to call and settle during the coming month. The long standing of most of my dues is a sufficient apology for this notice, which may be considered final. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 31, 1849. 1700

LOST! LOST!!

THE Subscriber has lost his POCKET BOOK containing about six hundred dollars in cash, mostly on the South Carolina Banks, and the following, Notes, Judgments, Receipts, &c.

I will give a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the Pocket Book and contents. I also hereby notify the obligors in said Notes, Judgments, and Receipts, &c. &c., not to pay the debts herein described to any other person than myself or my lawful agent; and the public and all persons are forbidden to trade for the money or papers. The last place that I recollect having my Pocket Book, was at the bridge on Bear Creek, at Mechanic's Hill, about two hours by sun on Saturday evening last. *To-wit:*

One Note on Aaron, William and Aaron Tyson, for	$1264 60
One ditto on Alfred Brower,	40 00
One ditto on Donald Short,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	100 00
One ditto on Jesse L. Bryant,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	75 00
One ditto on Jacob Stutts & Henry Stutts,	300 00
One ditto on James Shields,	350 00
One ditto on I. M. Sowell, Jesse G. Sowell, and Jesse Muse,	75 00
One ditto on Donald Street and Duncan Murchison,	950 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	32 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	10 00
One ditto on Dempsy Sowell,	40 00
One ditto on Malcom D. McNeill and Alex'r Kelly,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	36 50
One ditto on M. D. McNeill and Bradley Brady,	25 00
One ditto on Noah Brewer and Wm. Stutts,	10 60
One ditto on John McNeill,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	5 00
One ditto on Jesse Spivy, E. McIntosh, and one McDonald,	300 00
One ditto on Angus Martin, John M. Black, and John M. Curry,	150 00
One ditto on Matthew Davis,	144 00
One ditto on Adams Brewer,	244 00
One ditto on Joseph Thompson,	40 00
One ditto on Abram Stutts,	10 00
One ditto on Andrew York,	160 00
One ditto on Martin Turner,	60 00
One ditto on William Stewart,	150 00
One ditto on William and Enoch Stewart,	50 00
One ditto on William, Enoch, and John Stewart,	75 00
One ditto on William Davis, Philip Wilson, and Hugh Mathis,	60 00
Judgments against A. A. F. Sowell, to the amount of	45 00
One ditto on Levi Right and John Dunlap,	60 00
One ditto on Samuel C. Bruce,	50 00
One Note on William Dannelly and Michael Cockman,	75 00
One ditto on James Hillard and Joel Hillard,	50 00
One ditto on Jesse Womble,	75 00
One ditto on Lewis Maness and George M. Hunsucker,	10 00
One ditto on John Dunlap,	10 00
One ditto on Duncan McIntosh,	270 00
One ditto on William J. McIntosh,	20 00
One ditto on W. M. McIntosh,	2 00
One Receipt on Alfred Brower, for about	1000 00

Several Constables' Receipts for papers put in their hands for collection, and many other valuable papers not now recollected.

Not at this time recollecting the precise dates of the Notes, Judgments, &c. &c., I have not attempted to state them.

Any person finding and delivering my Pocket Book, will be additionally rewarded, if required.

JOHN R. RITTER.
Jan. 5, 1850. 1tf

NOW'S YOUR TIME.

WE want TWENTY NEGROES for a Southern Plantation. Liberal prices in *Cash* will be paid, if offered soon.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay street.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 1850.

TO ——.

"Where is that bright particular star
On which the eye so loves to dwell,
That the soft light of those as far
Will never please the gaze as well?

Where is the perfume-breathing flower
That so enraptures every sense,
But blossoms in some sweeter bower,
May waft a fragrance more intense?

The star ne'er shone, the bud ne'er bloomed,
That may not find a rival near;
And beauty's self is ever doomed
To yield to others still more dear."

ANONYMOUS.

Once more, dear maiden, once again,
The love inspiring muse that sings,
At home, in Cross Creek's happy glen,
Hath, at my bidding, touched her strings.

That fairy spirit, soul of song,
Who lingers in the flowery groves
Of those two streams, and, all day long,
Views with delight their joyous love,

Hath tuned for me her thralling lyre,
Whose softening music caused of yore
Those streams, once severed, as in ire,
Like lovers meet to part no more.

Hark! listen to those gentle strains;
Oh! let my voice accord with them,
Thou wilt be touched; love's golden chains
May bind another beauteous gem.

Before you yield, perchance you'll ask,
If through the past I e'er betrayed,
While in her sunny smiles I'd bask,
Some fondly trusting, artless maid?

No, maiden, no; for though the dart
Of Cupid touches to the core,
But all unchanged for thee, my heart
That loved another long before.

Im am not fickle. Though to thee
I swear but vows which I have sworn
To one who, now, is less to me
Than if she never had been born.

I am not false. Ah! very few
Pretend to love, but to betray;
No varied fancies change their view,
But the same power they still obey.

Some worship at the shrine of gold;
They woo, they wed, they play a game
By which they win, and then are cold;
Their idol's throne is still the same.

Then lovely features claim a share
Of youthful fancy; there are those
Who are inspired by maidens fair;
When beauty fades, their rapture goes.

Some love a woman in whose mind,
From borrowed thoughts, or dazzling shew,
Great brilliancy they think to find,
Commingled with the power to know.

Men there are such who will admire,
Forever, what they now esteem,
But, if you would increase their fire,
Let those they love be what they seem.

Then there are men, insipid men,
Who only gaze where others stare;
Give way to them awhile, and then,
They will not linger longer there.

Some love to conquer; when the heart
Of woman buds, and they have reigned
A moment there, with cruel art,
Some other conquest must be gained.

A few there are, and I was one,
Who, with a fond security,
Think that the girl who has begun,
Will live a life of purity.

Though all things else should falsely fade,
They fondly, hopefully believe,
That the pure soul of their loved maid
Will never, never will deceive.

I loved,—but no! 'twas not of her,
But what I thought a noble soul,
I was a willing worshipper,
And yielded to its sweet control.

When her heart changed, and her soul turned,
Yes, veiled itself from Heaven's pure light,
Which, to illumine it, had burned,
And guardian angels took their flight—

Then, like a fairy queen earth bound,
No more in realms of bliss to dwell;
She, and the wondering throng around,
Became a mutual blighting spell.

But there was one, above the rest,
Who would not love her; though she tried,
With the touched hand, and heaving breast,
Now softly gazed, now deeply sighed.

He heeded not. Touch, look, and tone,
All failed to win him. Frown not Heaven!
I saw her lips pressed on his own!
Passion abhorred! sin unforgiven!

Back, in the imperishable past,
That moment, like some glimpse of Hell,
With horrible distinctness cast,
Upon my soul begins to swell.

In loathings deep, eternal hate
Sits frowning grimly o'er my brow,
Bid, by unalterable fate,
No hour of mercy to allow.

And, yet, I pray that hour to come;
Dear maiden, one pure being's love,
That dread e'en from its troubled home,
In my sad heart, might now remove.

I do not praise thy beauteous face,
Nor say angelic is thy smile,
Thy form but loveliness and grace,
Shedding a lustre, all the while.

No, maiden, but, if, from on high,
Spirit divine e'er came to dwell
In human form, thy gentle eye
Seems of such spirit's home to tell.

Oh! let one tear but tremble there,
Let one in pity fall for me,
Perchance my soul, from dark despair,
My God will set, in mercy, free.

I've wandered o'er this barren earth,
And sighed for rest, yet finding none;
Destined to sorrow, from my birth,
Until my ill-spent life is gone.

Like yonder bird! with weary wing,
He floats whove Sahara's sand,
Dreams sadly of the joyous Spring
That reigns, far, in his native land.

Worn out with buffeting the blast
Of dread Sirocco, dying too,
From burning thirst, his strength, at last,
Fails for one sip of morning dew.

But, see! afar, a glittering drop,
Before he falls, a drop of bright
Pure water, trembling on the top
Of a young bough, hath met his sight.

Speed! gentle bird, one effort more
And you may reach it, nerve thy wing
With gladdening hope; this anguish o'er,
Again in thy loved home you'll sing.

Just as he opes his grateful mouth
For life itself, ah! sad to tell,
A gentle breeze springs from the South,
And shakes that bough—the rain drop fell!

Maiden, I, like that destined bird,
With lingering hope, now turn to thee;
If my fond prayer must be unheard,
If like that drop, my life, you flee,

Then, speak, at once, my final doom,
Tell me that awful word farewell,
And, in this world, or that to come,
'Twill be my soul's eternal knell!

Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands.

In a late speech, in the Senate, Mr. Seward of N. Y. thus enumerated the benefits and blessings which had followed, in that State, the celebrated Distribution Law:—

The distinguished Senator from Kentucky, several years ago, by his great influence in the councils of the nation, secured the distribution among the States of this Union of a portion of those, with other surplus revenues. I was, at a distance, an humble admirer and approver of that policy. The result of it in other States I know not, but you can testify with me, sir, the result, the beneficent result, in the State of New York, from which we come. The share that was allotted to that State was six millions of dollars; the sum we received was four millions and a half.—Every dollar of that four millions and a half was devoted ten years ago to the foundation of common schools and academies, preparatory for higher institutions of learning, and to the foundation and endowment of libraries for the common people. And, sir, I will now state to the Senate, and I am proud, on behalf of the State of New York, and proud that I am here this day to state, to the praise and honor of the distinguished statesman from Kentucky, the condition in which the State of New York, the people, bond and free—if there were any of the former—native born and foreign, have been brought by this great act of national justice—I will not call it beneficence.

Sir, the State of New York numbers three millions of people, and, owing to the application of this fund, there is not to be found in that State one child—either the child of citizen or foreigner—from the age of five years to the age of twenty years, who is not educated—educated at the public cost and expense.

Again, sir, at the distance of every mile and a half, upon every mail route, railroad, canal, and cross road, separated by a distance of only a mile and a half from each other, are our school houses, as in New England, and the schoolmaster is at home in New York, every where, and all the time; and New York is thus made to imitate the blessed example of Massachusetts and Connecticut. That is what has happened in my day and in your day, sir; that is what has happened within our experience. And, more than that, in every one of these school houses is a public library consisting of two hundred and fifty volumes, containing all that is interesting in ancient history, in modern science, in literature, geography, and every branch of human knowledge, open and accessible to every citizen, to every man, to every woman, and to every child in the State of New York.

Yes, sir, this four millions and a half of dollars has supplied us with libraries which contain, collectively, more than one million of volumes. And, sir, more than that, there is scarcely left in the State of New York a blind person who has not been taught to read his Bible; there is not left a deaf mute who has not been taught to give expression to his thoughts, and to render praise to God and his acknowledgments to the State which has brought him from the condition of ignorance and degradation in which he was placed by birth or accident or disease.

And now, sir, during all the time we have enjoyed this four million and a half of dollars, there has been no waste of it, there has been no diminution of the amount given to us. It is every dollar there yet. The four millions and a half of dollars are still in the treasury of the State of New York. And what has been done, has been done only by means of the interest accruing upon the fund. Will gentlemen tell me, sir, that it is not wiser to make such a disposition of these funds than it would be to employ them in encouraging prodigality on the part of the Federal Government—in encouraging a spirit of aggression—encouraging this lust of conquest, in which the Mexican war had its origin, and by which were brought into the national domain these seven hundred and sixty-three millions of acres, to be added to the one thousand million of acres we had before?

Sir, what has this acquisition brought us? According to the argument of the learned gentleman from Georgia, it has brought us a Pandora's box of evils, and we are, day after day, entertained here with the intelligence that the Union must be dissolved, or is actually dissolved, and all this by reason of our employing the revenue from the public land in extending our limits, which are already unnecessarily large. Sir, it is because I want no more Mexican wars; it is because I do not want to encourage this lust of conquest, this seizing of the unripened fruit which, if left alone, would fall of itself, that I am opposed to swelling the revenues of the Federal Government from sources like these, and that I claim that the Federal Government should be brought down to responsibility to the people, and that the people shall know what it costs to indulge in wars of conquest.

A Better Man than his Brother.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times vouches for the correctness of the following:—

"On Thursday last a wedding party arrived from the country, consisting of the bride and groom, the brother of the latter, and several friends. They put up at one of our public houses, and in the evening, the preliminaries having been all settled and the clergyman in attendence, the ceremonies were about to begin, when the groom manifested some dissatisfaction. The bride, seeing this and being high spirited, showed as much independence as the lover. In the midst of the confusion which ensued, the bridegroom's brother stepped up to the bride and said, "Since —— won't marry you, I'll marry you myself, if you have no objection."

"None in the least," said the bride; "I always took you for a better man than your brother, and I am now fully convinced of it."

The knot was at once tied, and much gratification was expressed at the *finale* of the affair.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE UNITED STATES MINT.

From the annual report of the director of the mint, laid before Congress yesterday, we learn that the deposites of gold and silver at the mint and its branches during the year 1849 were as follows:

At Charlotte, N. C.	$390,732
At Dahlonega, Ga.	252,974
At New Orleans, La.	2,446,774
At Philadelphia, Pa.	11,518,983
Total in gold and silver	$14,609,463

The coinage of gold, silver and copper was:

At Charlotte, N. C.	$361,299 00
At Dahlonega, Ga.	244,130 50
At New Orleans, La.	1,646,000 00
At Philadelphia, Pa.	8,913,266 32
	$11,164,695 82

The report contains a statement of the entire coinage of the United States to the close of the year 1849:

	No. of pieces.	Value.
Philadelphia	317,440,558	$128,813,558
New Orleans	37,103,725	27,259,243
Charlotte	560,437	2,881,669
Dahlonega	542,159	3,727,910
Total value		$162,182,400

There have been received at the mint, of California gold, $6,941,693.

A LAWYER AT FAULT.

Every body in Philadelphia, and out of Philadelphia, we believe, (says the Germantown Telegraph,) knows, or has heard of Gotleib Scheerer, a tall, robust, well formed German, with a small twinkling eye, and a look that tells you, quite as distinctly as language, that he "knows a thing or two." Being called upon the stand as a witness on one occasion, he was catechised rather severely, (as the story goes,) by Mr. Dallas, who expected to make out a strong point, by eliciting something from the following questions:—

"Were you at Harrisburg, Mr. Scheerer, in December?"

"At Harrisburg in December, did you say, Mr. Dallas?"

"Yes, sir, I said at Harrisburg in December."

Putting his head down thoughtfully for a moment, he replied:

"No, sir, I was not."

"Were you at Harrisburg in *January*, Mr. Scheerer?"

"At Harrisburg in *January*, did you say, Mr. Dallas?"

"Yes, sir, at Harrisburg in January."

Relapsing into a thoughtful mood for a moment he replied:

"No, sir, I was not at Harrisburg in January."

"Well, Mr. Scheerer, were you at Harrisburg in February?"

"Did you say at Harrisburg in February, Mr. Dallas?"

"Yes, sir—answer me, if you please—I said at Harrisburg in February."

Studying for a moment or two, as before:

"No, sir, I was not at Harrisburg in February."

Getting somewhat out of patience with him, Mr. Dallas, elevating his tone, demanded:

"At what time, then, sir, were you at Harrisburg?"

"At Harrisburg? At Harrisburg, Mr. Dallas? *I was never at Harrisburg in my life, sir.*"

Of course the court adjourned instanter.

The Common Schools of Pennsylvania.—The tables accompanying the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools in Pensylvania exhibit the following condition of the schools, not including those in the city and county of Philadelphia:

Whole number of districts, 1,370; average time that the schools were open, four months and twenty-six days; whole number of teachers, 10,237; average salaries of male teachers per month, $17.47; average salaries of female teachers per month, $10 32; whole number of scholars, 393,232; average number in each school, 43; average cost of teaching each scholar, per quarter, $1,42½; State appropriations to the districts accepting, $182,883; taxes levied in the accepting districts, $596,932; expense for school-houses, $146,144; expense for instruction, fuel, and contingencies, $562,930.

Many of our readers will doubtless remember a beautiful ballad written many years ago, by Mrs. Seba Smith, on the death of a woman who perished in the snow-drifts on the Green Mountains of Vermont. True, however, to the instincts of woman's nature, she tore the covering from her person and wrapped her infant in it. The mother was found locked in the arms of death, but the babe survived. That infant, thus preserved from the snows of the mountain, is now Spreaker of the Ohio Senate.

"*Five Points.*"—It is stated, says the N. Y. Day-Book, that there are, in the Sixth Ward, ninety-five houses of ill-fame, containing 350 inmates or boarders.

THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEES.

The Newark Daily Advertiser describes one of the weekly *receptions* of the President. A part of the long article we extract for the amusement of our readers, as follows:—

The President stands just inside the door of the "Reception Room," a comparatively small room, intervening between the "Green Room" and the "Dining Room," and fronting on the southern side of the mansion. He is all smiles and congratulations: welcoming all as his friends, whether he has ever seen them before or not, and wishing them in the frankest and kindest manner, health and happiness. The visitors press upon him, each taking him by the hand and usually saying, "Mr. President, I'm glad to see you looking so well to-night, how is your health, sir?" To which, taking each cordially by the hand, he humorously replies, "Thank you, thank you, very well, thank you, I'm glad to see you, *very* glad to see you," and the stream floats along past without further ceremony or interruption. Occasionally some brave soldier or officer who served his country with credit and honor, in the war with Mexico, and perhaps under the immediate eye and supervision of the "Old Hero" himself, makes his appearance at the door. The great black eyes of the old man dilate under their massive and thickly shaded covers, and sparkling with intense delight as he welcomes his old friend and comrade, seem to shed a brilliant lustre over his rough, time and weather-beaten visage, and give him an aspect of peculiar and great moral power and dignity.

His dress is exceedingly plain, and like his manners altogether unostentatious. His entire suit consists of plain black cloth, not of the finest texture—his cravat is a black silk tied loosely round his neck, and partly concealed by his shirt-collar, which is thrown open, exhibiting a carelessness predominant among military men who pay more regard to the interests of their country, than to a personal display on any occasion, be it ever so great or important. I confess I could not avoid watching the old gentleman's hands, which really seemed to feel uncomfortable in a pair of brown linen gloves! When alone, for a minute, he kept constantly pulling and tugging at the gloves—smoothing one hand over the other and interlacing his fingers as if conscious all the time that their freedom had been curtailed. There was, also, an air of awkwardness about his manner of using them, as if they had been more accustomed to grasp the hilt of the sword, than taking hold of the delicate fingers of many of his guests richly encased in soft and snow-white kids!

Passing from the old General, we were presented to his daughter, the accomplished Mrs. Bliss, who always acts in the capacity of hostess on these "court occasions." She was standing in the middle of the same room—her back resting against the centre table, surrounded by a host of admiring friends of both sexes, she received us with a polite courtesy and the blandest smiles. Her part, during the whole evening, was performed with great dignity of manner and with an ease and grace that would well become any princess of an eastern court. Her face is remarkable for its complacent beauty, and her figure is rather slight and faultless. No one would ever take her to be the daughter of her illustrious sire, judging from the total absence and want of family resemblance. While the old General's face is very strongly marked with the frown and a rigid exhibition of all those well known traits of firmness, determination, courage and benevolence; her's is the sweet and benignant smile of the rainbow itself—pure, placid, and modest, indicating a natural refinement of intellect and a moral excellence, sublime in its own gentle and tender beauty. Whilst in figure, the veteran of the wars is short-limbed, long in body, rigid, compact and powerful, with a frame of iron or adamant; her's is the delicate structure of the fawn, with its grace and gentleness, and appears as lithe and flexible as the gazelle. Her father's eye is large, lustrous, full of expression, and black as night—her's is sufficiently large, mild in expression, melting with kindness and sympathy, and reflecting back

"The glorious tint of Heaven's ethereal blue!"

In one personal feature alone she mirrors forth her sire—in a double row of teeth, strong, white and beautifully regular.—They are a predominant feature in the President, and so they are with his lovely daughter.

In dress, she is as simple and unostentatious as her republican father. She was neatly attired in a plain pink tulle of light muslin, with the short arm sleeves and neck edged with narrow point-lace. Not an ornament or jewel of any description was to be seen about her person, and in this respect proved the truthfulness of that well known maxim, "beauty, when unadorned, adorned the most."

Let us look at the Great East Room—that room, famous above all others for being and for having been the recipient of more eminent beauty and distinguished talent than any other in the country.—Here we have a dazzling sight! A room, nearly a hundred feet long by thirty or more wide, with walls and ceiling in proportion to its immensity. It is not a hall, nor a saloon, nor a ball-room, although it has been and can be made into such, but it is the President's Drawing Room.

Several hundred persons are here moving restlessly about like the waves of the sea when in commotion. Uncovered arms and necks, smiling faces, laughing crowds, men and women of all ages, sizes and all complexions, jostling and bowing and pirouetting out of each other's way, promenaders strolling about in double files around the outer edge of the room—"lookers on in Vienna" standing here and there in blank amazement, a confusion of voices and commingling of sounds—the light dropping from the brilliant chandeliers through their pendent prisms and scattering its rainbow radiance over the whole scene, fill one with a degree of awe and sober respect, which in spite of much that he may behold in the shifting scenes of the great panorama before him to excite his mirth and wit, he cannot resist.

The perturbed gravity of a reverend Senator who is making his way through the crowd with his wife and daughters—the strained rigidity of a matronly old lady, the widow of some high officer or dignitary; the forced solemnity of a ministerial representative from another court, combined with the swallow twittering tattle of the young ladies and the gallants in white cravats and super serviceable moustachios, the fussy twaddle of numerous old "grannies" in breeches as well as petticoats, the glittering white arms and uncovered necks, the flashing of diamonds, in wreaths and rings and bracelets and necklaces, all impress one with an idea of his own insignificance and lead him insensibly to the conclusion that "this is a great country!"

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb'y 4.

Dreadful Explosion.—The large boiler in the extensive machine establishment of Mr. Taylor, situate in Hague street, exploded this morning, about 8 o'clock; causing the building to take fire.

Workmen are now busily engaged in removing the rubbish and hunting for the dead and wounded.

Mr. Taylor, in whose establishment the explosion occurred, employed in all about seventy men, and the fears at present are that but few of them have escaped.

The steam-boiler was in the cellar of his building. The fireman kindled the fires in it somewhat sooner than usual.—The presumption is, that in consequence of the cold weather the water in some of the pipes had become frozen, there having been no fire in the boiler from Saturday night. Thus the steam was confined, and consequently the dreadful results. The accident occurred very soon after the steam commenced generating. The concussion was terrible. Portions of the boiler and other apparatus were forced upwards, carrying with them the entire top of the building. Soon after this fire was communicated to it and it was partially consumed.

Messrs. St. John, Burr & Co. also occupied a portion of the same building as a hat manufactory. They also employed about seventy hands, (men and boys,) all of whom had assembled at the time of the explosion. The hands also of Mr. Taylor were nearly all in the building when the accident occurred.

Up to this writing some ten or fifteen of the dead bodies have been recovered, and diligent search is being made for others known to be in the ruins. Those gotten out are horribly mutilated, so much so that only three of them could be recognised by their friends. A number of the wounded have been conveyed to the hospital. The whole scene is most heart-rending. The shrieks of the wounded and dying are painful beyond description. Even now groans can be heard under the ruins. It is impossible to tell how many lives have been lost, but probably not less than one hundred.

As soon as the boiler exploded, the entire building was raised some six or eight feet from its foundation, and tumbled down, crushing nearly every one in it.

There was also in the same establishment a large bindery, in which a large number of young ladies, girls, and boys were employed. Owing to the extreme coldness of the weather, many of the females had fortunately not reached the building when the catastrophe occurred, though a number of them had come, and it is believed some now lie dead and dying in the ruins.

It is now generally believed that the boiler was an imperfect one, and had been condemned. One man taken from the ruins says it was an old steamboat boiler, patched up. The proprietors, however, say it was new, and that the explosion was owing to the cold of last night.

It is estimated that there were about one hundred and thirty persons in the machine and hat shops at the time. Up to this time there have been about seventy taken from the ruins. A large number are still remaining, and the most heart-rending shrieks and groans can be heard at present coming up like wailings of death from the smouldering ruins.

It is supposed that a large number have been actually drowned by the flood of water necessary to be thrown upon the building, in order to subdue the flames.

This calamity has spread a gloom over our whole city. Thousands are now around the scene, endeavoring to rescue the bodies.

The building was owned by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, and valued at $15,000. The machinery and other property inside was very valuable. It has nearly all been ruined. A large portion of one of the brick walls was thrown about seventy yards from where it stood.

It is impossible to give anything like a description of this terrible scene. Most of the sufferers were mechanics and others depending upon their daily labor for support, and on whom whole families were dependent for their living. Friends, relatives, fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers, were gathered around the ruins, each looking with tearful eye and loud lamentations, for those nearly and dearly connected with them. The anxiety depicted in every countenance was distressing beyond the power of language to describe.

The loss in property of Messrs. Taylor & Burr is estimated at about $70,000, which is mostly covered by insurance.

Within a few weeks, we have no less than three instances of the advantages of Life Insurance. The Mutual Benefit Company, of which J. C. Lewis is the agent, paid to a worthy widow, on Capitol Hill, $2,500. To another family $2,000, which amount, *in cash*, extinguished a claim on property—leaving it perfectly free—paid some floating debts, and left a snug sum in hand. The third case was that of an estimable citizen who, not long since, took out a policy for $2,000. He died quite suddenly—the amount not only secures present comfort to his family, but prevents any sacrifice in the closing up of his business.

Letter from Washington city.

Re-Vaccination.—We take the following information, which may prove useful to all classes of our fellow-citizens, from the Home Journal:

First, every individual is susceptible of vaccination; second, re-vaccination is not necessary before puberty; third, the system undergoes a change at puberty, and re-vaccination is then necessary; fourth, vaccination is a sure preventive of small-pox; fifth, re-vaccination is a sure preventive of varioloid; sixth, the third vaccination is inert; seventh, the system is susceptible of varioloid after puberty, whenever the individual is exposed to small-pox without re-vaccination; eighth, re-vaccination is not necessary if the first operation was performed since puberty; ninth, those who disregard vaccination are always liable to small-pox whenever exposed to the influence of that dreadful disease; tenth, if every individual were vaccinated before puberty and re-vaccinated at that revolution of the system, there would be no such disease existing as the small-pox.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.

The steamship Alabama has arrived from Chagres, with California dates to the 31st December.

The Legislature convened on the 17th December, and Mr. Burnett was inaugurated as Governor.

On the 21st the Legislature elected J. C. Fremont and William M. Gwin (formerly a Representative in Congress from Mississippi,) United States Senators.

The mining operations were suspended by the snow and rain.

A tremendous conflagration occurred at San Francisco on the 24th, which destroyed a large portion of the city. The loss is estimated at a million (!) and a half of dollars.

The constitution had been adopted by the people. The vote in favor was about 12,000 to 800 against it.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN RELATION TO CALIFORNIA.

From the Milledgeville (Geo) Recorder.

We place before our readers the Message of President Taylor, with the accompanying documents, in relation to California affairs, in reply to a call by the House of Representatives upon that subject.—The Message, like every thing else about General Taylor, is clear, forcible, and distinct. All who can read will be at no loss to understand the President on the subject before him. The main portion of the Message is the assertion of the right of the people of California to form their own Constitution, subject only to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. Upon this question, Mr. Calhoun and the President stand upon the same ground, if we can understand the English language. One of the resolutions offered in the Senate in 1847 by Mr. Calhoun, is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That, as a fundamental principle in our political creed, a People in forming a Constitution have the unconditional right to form and adopt the Government which they may think best calculated to secure their liberty, prosperity, and happiness; and in conformity thereto no other condition is imposed by the Federal Constitution on a State, in order to be admitted into this Union, except that its Constitution shall be 'republican,' and that *the imposition of* ANY OTHER *by Congress would not only be in violation of the Constitution, but in direct conflict with the principles on which our political system rests.*"

Upon the constitutional question, then, we suppose there will be hardly a difference of opinion. The argument for or against the admission of California as a State will turn on other grounds. Its expediency, its boundaries, its justice to the South, its general effect upon the Union, all will be brought into consideration, and all, in our opinion, will terminate in a Compromise (probably the Missouri compromise) on the whole subject. We trust our readers will not be deterred by the length of these important papers, from giving to them a careful perusal; we are very sure they will pronounce upon them a candid and an honest judgment.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The time has now surely arrived (says the Richmond Times and Compiler) when the people of the older States should be convinced of the wisdom of Mr. Clay's land policy which General Jackson arbitrarily defeated by pocketing a bill, which he knew would have been passed, notwithstanding his veto, by the constitutional majority of two-thirds of each House of Congress. Prominent public men are now striving amongst themselves to make the highest bid for Western popularity by giving away the public lands, in different ways, to the prejudice of the guaranteed rights of the States holding them in a copareenary. Mr. Webster has brought forward his plan, as a contribution to the spirit of what is called land-reform. Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, has announced another; Mr. Seward another (as a sort of balance weight to Gen. Cass's anti-Austrian speculation;) Mr. Walker, of Wisconsin, still another; and finally, General Sam Houston, of Texas, has produced a land platform upon which to base his Presidential aspirations.

OLD CONTINENTAL MONEY.

The following extract from the account of Major Garland, paymaster in a regiment of the Virginia State line on the Continental establishment in 1781, will serve to illustrate the evil of a depraved irredeemable currency:

Hiram Conyers in account with the State of Virginia. Cr.

June, 1781. To twenty-two weeks' work in making coats, cloaks, waistcoats, and stable jackets, at $1,000 paper per week $22,000

John Griffin in account with the State of Virginia. Cr.

July, 1781. To repairing bugle horns and trumpets for 1st regiment dragoons $13,203
To making four dozen shirts, at $200 per shirt 9,600
To 40 pair of boots, at $2,000 per pair 80,000
To 10 cuts thread, at $150 per cut 2,000

Colonel White, Capt. Belfield, Capt. Watt, Capt. Hill, and Dr. Rose, having called on us to value their horses, taken and lost in the service of the army of the United States, we do therefore value, to the best of our judgment, in the following manner:

Colonel White's, a bay gelding, at		$23,000
Capt. Belfield's, a sorrel	do.	20,000
Captain Watt's, a bay	do.	20,000
Captain Hill's, a bay	do.	20,000
Doctor Rose's, a bay	do.	25,000

JOHN HUGHES,
Fifth regiment, L. D., and others.

To the above may be added an incident related by an old revolutionary soldier.—The regiment to which he belonged was stationed in winter quarters at one of the posts on the North River—Stony Point we believe—the year we have forgotten. He had just received three months' pay in continental money, and he and two of his companions concluded to have a drink on the occasion. They accordingly adjourned to a place where such matters were concocted, and had each a mug of flip, in payment for which our informant handed over the whole amount of his three months' pay, but which their host was quite loth to receive as full satisfaction for the refreshments furnished his guests.

Boston Traveller.

OLD SAW NEW-SET.

BY "JEEMS," OF THE BOSTON POST.

Evil communications corrupt good manners.

Punch says that is the reason why editors are so apt to have their manners spoiled, they receive from one correspondent and another such a vast number of "evil communications!"

In Cork, a short time ago, the crier of one of the courts endeavored to disperse the crowd by exclaiming, "All ye blackguards that isn't lawyers, quit the court."

DISUNION—MR. CLINGMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Thomas L. Clingman, Representative of the 1st Congressional district of North Carolina, has made a regular disunion speech in the House. The most refreshing portion of the speech is that in which he gives the details of his plan for dissolving the Union. Hear him:—

"One fifth of the members voting was sufficient, he said, to sustain a call for the yeas and nays, and in that way any measure of legislation could be defeated.

"He believed that the requisite number of southern members was prepared to take that course, and he entertained the fullest confidence that it would be effectual. He anticipated that it might lead to a disruption of the House; but, he said, this district was slave territory and belonged to the south, so that it would be the representatives of the north, and not of the slave states who would be obliged to retire. The course of action he proposed would, he said, in effect, abrogate the present government, by stopping the wheels of legislation and cutting off the supplies. This would require the establishment of provisional governments north and south, and when they were once formed, there need be no expectation that they would be consolidated into a system like the present."

The course recommended by the Honorable member from Buncombe, to dissolve the Union, is to "*abrogate the present government by stopping the wheels of legislation and cutting off the supplies;*" and that is to be effected *by calling the yeas and nays.*

Sublime scheme! Wonderful man is Mr. Clingman! He but opes his mouth, and down goes the whole American fabric in a trice—and all by the magic of the "yeas and nays!"

But Mr. Clingman didn't seem to have very great confidence that his scheme would work exactly smoothly; for he admitted that "energetic measures" might be taken against it; in which event, he declared, its inventors would "resist and *deluge the floor in blood!*" Gracious Heavens! as father Venable would say.

But the scheme won't work, Mr. Clingman. Our fathers who cemented this Union under which we have attained a measure of prosperity and happiness and renown, such as no people the sun ever shone on ever before enjoyed, did not leave their work to be destroyed by any such invention. The idea that 230 Representatives of the people are to be compelled by a few mad-caps to "abrogate the government by stopping the wheels of legislation and cutting off the supplies," is absurd, farcical. The scheme might be managed so as to afford fun for a couple of days, at the end of which time Mr. Clingman and his coadjutors in disunion would be glad to find themselves snugly ensconced in bed, anxious for a night's repose after the exhaustion of their thirty-six hours' struggle to dissolve the Union by calling the yeas and nays.

Washington Whig.

FROM CANADA.

TORONTO, (C. W.) Feb. 2.

The following is a copy of an official despatch received by Lord Elgin from the Home Government:

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, Jan. 9, 1850.

My Lord: I have to acknowledge your despatches of the dates and numbers quoted in the margin. * * * *

It has afforded her Majesty great satisfaction to receive these expressions of that loyalty and attachment to the British Crown which she trusts is generally felt by her Canadian subjects.

With regard to the address to the people of Canada, in favor of severing the province from the British dominions, for the purpose of annexation to the United States, which forms the subject of three of these despatches, I have to inform you that her Majesty approves of your having dismissed from her service those who have signed the document, which is scarcely short of treasonable in its character.

Her Majesty confidently relies on the loyalty of the great majority of her Canadian subjects, and she has therefore determined to exert all the authority that belongs to her for the purpose of maintaining the connexion of Canada with this Government, being persuaded that the permanence of that connexion is highly advantageous to both.

Your Lordship will therefore understand that you are commanded by her Majesty to resist, to the utmost of your power, any attempt which may be made to bring about the separation of Canada from the British dominions, and to mark in the strongest manner her Majesty's displeasure with all those who may, directly or indirectly, encourage such a design; and if any attempt of this kind should take such a form that those who are guilty of it may, according to such advice as you may receive from your law advisers, be made responsible for their conduct in a court of justice, you will not fail to take the necessary measures for bringing them to account.

I am, my lord, your most obedient servant,
GREY.

To the Right Hon. Earl of Elgin.

A Singular Case.—The Charlestown, Va. Press notices the following singular case of litigation: We venture to say that there is a suit pending in the County Court of this County unprecedented in the annals of jurisprudence. About eight years since, a highly respectable merchant left the State with the intention of attending to some business in the eastern cities, and having prolonged his visit to an unusual period, and not being heard from, his friends became apprehensive that he was either sick or dead. Weeks, months and years elapsed, and still his mysterious disappearance could not be explained. His business was carried on by his brother for two or three years after his departure, and finally, application was made to the court for letters of administration on his estate, and they were granted. The administrator proceeded, in the discharge of his duty, to sell the property and collect the debts, and after he had made almost a full settlement of the liabilities of the estate, *he* suddenly died. An administrator *de bonis non* was appointed, and in the course of three or four months all matters were closed, and a surplus left in his hands amounting to several thousand dollars.—The court made an order that this sum be paid over to the heirs of the intestate, but before it was executed the veritable *dead* man MADE HIS APPEARANCE and filed his DISSENT to the proceeding. *He has now instituted suit against the Executor of his first administrator for a settlement of the latter's administration account.* It is something 'new under the sun' for a dead man to come to life and litigate with his representative.

Brevity.—The following simple form for a deed is prescribed by the new code of laws in Virginia:

"This deed, made the —— day of ——, in the year ——, between (here insert names of parties) witnesseth that in consideration of (here state the consideration) the said —— doth (or do) grant unto the said —— all, &c., (here describe the property and insert covenants or any other provisions.) Witness the following signature and seal, (or signatures and seals.)"

Eliza Cook very truly says, that "to appreciate the true value of newspapers, we have only to suppose that they were totally discontinued for a month."

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

LETTERS TO THE NORTH.—No. 6.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have been, as you are aware, spending the last three days upon one of the large Rice Plantations to be found along the coast of South Carolina; where, as I have ever been told, even in your own State, that slavery was to be found in its worst form; that if cruelty and oppression, want of proper food and clothing and shelter, existed anywhere, I should find it among these plantations. Well, I have now seen, with my own eyes, a good many of them, and I propose to speak of the "Island of Jehossee,"* because the establishment is the largest Rice-place that I have yet examined, and because I believe it presents a fair and impartial view of Southern slavery.

The Island is situated about thirty miles South-west of Charleston, inside of the Edisto Island. It contains about 3300 acres of land, 1500 of which is cultivated, or will be this year, in rice, and about 500 in corn and potatoes. About 200 acres are in the lawn and gardens, yards, &c., and the remainder is woodland or unreclaimed swamp. Twenty years ago nearly the whole of it was in the latter condition, and of course the number of human souls that it would sustain was very limited, and no individual system of labor could ever reclaim it or continue its cultivation.

It was about 3 o'clock, p. m. of that beautiful sunny and summer-like day, the 25th of January, when I landed from the steamer Etiwan, that had been ever since four in the morning, winding her way along the narrow channels, among the great marshes, proper abodes of alligators, that lie waiting the same reclaiming process that has made this spot capable of supporting a host of happy human beings. Upon the wharf, and about the rice-hulling mill, were some twenty or thirty negroes, mostly engaged in loading a vessel belonging to the place, and navigated entirely by slaves, with no white man to superintend, direct or drive them to their labor. Delivering my over-coat and valise into the charge of the first one at hand, I walked on up to the house, which I found a very humble cottage, embowered in shrubbery, upon one of the few points of high land, the highest of which are only 15 or 20 feet above tide. The master I found absent for the day; but I was welcomed by his accomplished lady, who possesses that true politeness without ostentation, that makes a stranger feel at home at once. At four o'clock I sat down to dinner with the family, which, in the absence of the master, consisted of his lady and an only daughter, and her governess; and these four persons, with the addition of the overseer and his wife, who live in a house at some distance, constitute the whole white population of the island, living in the midst of *seven hundred negro slaves.* And for a considerable portion of the year, the overseer and wife are the only whites here, as the place is considered unhealthy for any but acclimated negroes. The proprietor retires in the summer to Charleston, and is only able to retain an overseer by giving $2000 a year wages. Now, how are these "poor oppressed, cruelly treated, miserable slaves" kept in subjection, and prevented from rising upon the "blood-thirsty tyrants who hold them in the galling chains of boudage?" I pray my Northern friends to come and see.

Here is a saddle horse and servant at the door, waiting the close of our meal to escort us in a ride over the plantation, where we can see the working of this "Heaven denounced system," without being watched by the "oppressor of our black brothers," who might, if he was with us, hide everything that is not meet for the public eye. Let us mount and away across the lawn of live oaks, noting things as we pass them along the way. That neat looking white frame, just across the garden, is the "lying-in-hospital," where every woman goes a month before her confinement, and is attended by a skillful accoucheur and nurse, and provided with every necessary, and often visited by master and mistress. Further along are the carpenters and smith's shops, and the great steam-power threshing barn and store-houses, stables, &c. This fine two story dwelling, surrounded with convenient buildings, and shaded by those immense live oaks, is the overseer's winter residence—in summer he goes to another upon a more healthy spot. That large, airy, neat looking building is the hospital of the "home settlement," which consists of thirty-two double houses, each part containing a fire place and three rooms, and having a garden attached. A little further on, along the same great road we are riding, is the second settlement, containing the same number of same kind of houses; and about a quarter of a mile further is the third settlement of twenty houses, making in all upon this street one hundred and sixty-eight separate and very neat, comfortable tenements for families, besides the several hospitals and "children's houses," where these young specimens of white men's cruelty are gathered together during the day, and fed and taken care of by suitable nurses, while the parents are in the field. But see! the laborers are now all at home. Some are threshing their own little crop of rice before the door; some are at work in the garden; some are washing; and from the display of woolen blankets and apparel upon the fences and bushes, there can can be no lack of bedding or clothing. Others, true to the nature of a negro, are lounging in the warm sun, enjoying the superlative of happiness—*nothing to do.* "Nothing to do! That is very strange." Let us inquire of our guide how it is that all these people are idle such a fine afternoon as this?

"Case massa, him done him task. Always come home 'fore dis ebry day. Work for 'self den."

"And how do all these old people get through their task?"

"Oh, Lord! massa: dem done dat long time ago. No work old nigger here. Some dem mind de children, and some watch de gate, or something like dat; but neber work much."

"And your master still feeds and clothes them, does he, and plenty, too? And are there a good many that are too old to work?"

"Oh yes, sir; good many; some old nigger hunred years old, I spec. Plenty to eat; yes sa, plenty: rice, hominy, 'tater, hog meat, beef, and plenty ting. Clothes! oh yes, massa, good flannel shirt, cotton shirt, woollen pants, and good coat massa, jes like dis one, massa, and plenty blanket."

"Well, Brass, you appear to be a sensible old man; are you a Christian, and will you tell me the truth?"

"I hope, massa, I is Christian, and I wont tell lie, sure of dat."

"Well, then, I come from the North, where people think that the slaves are very badly treated, and all want to be free. How is it: do they want to be free on this plantation?"

"Well, now, massa, I tell you de truth, as I hope to die happy. If we was like white folks, and know how to make living, I 'spect would all like to be free. But him true, massa, mos all dese people here would starve if dey had no massa, and dey know it, and dey all love massa, and missus, and young missus, and dey always want to lib jis as dey do now; dat is de truth."

Now, sirs, this conversation is as correctly reported as I am able to give it. To corroborate the statement of the love felt for "massa," I witnessed the manner of meeting between master and servant during several rides and walks with him over the plantation. Every one spoke to him with a most cheerful and affectionate "good morning, massa," and received a return of the compliment in the kindest tones and feeling manner; calling every one by name that he could recollect, and often stopping to converse with some of the older ones upon the affairs of the plantation in a confidential manner; and then in visiting the hospitals inquiring after any one sick; complimenting the nurses upon their neat appearance; giving a kind word to every old man; or listening to any complaint with attention and patience; and invariably returning the salutation of every one down to the child three years old. Is it any wonder that such a master is revered in the highest degree?

During one of our excursions, I witnessed another most interesting scene. We came suddenly upon a group of one hundred or more children in the highest degree of enjoyment. There in the midst was "young missus," superintending a grand feast. A great pot was boiling full of as rich soup as an epicure could wish, made ten times more sweet to these merry children, because it was dealt out with kind condescension from the hand of one they loved. And then when they saw, they fairly shouted "massa come too—how-de-do, massa," and fairly stumbled over one another, forgetting their soup in their anxiety to shake hands with him.

I have one more scene to describe and I have done; although I might still go on to great length with this *picture of slavery as I have found it in the South;* but I fear that the picture will not be seen by those who have the most need of correct information upon this subject.

I neglected purposely, to notice as we passed along, that the first settlement was headed by a handsome and commodious church; but now, come, let us enter, just as the bell has ceased its weekly call. Here is a respectable Methodist Minister, in a neat pulpit, of a clean house; and, arranged upon good benches, on the one hand, are the females, and on the other the males, to the number of some four or five hundred, as attentive and well behaved a congregation as I ever saw in any country. All came voluntarily, not by compulsion of the master; for in this, as well as in all their movements soberly conducted, they are quite free. Members are regularly admitted, and baptismal and marriage rites performed with as much solemnity as in any community. And this is a fair specimen of the "awful condition of the poor negro" in the South. Would emancipation benefit them? Who will answer?

I remain yours, &c.

SOLON ROBINSON.

*Note.—Jehossee is pronounced Jehosee.

SUPREME COURT.

The following Cases have been decided by the Supreme Court up to this time:

By Ruffin, C. J. In State *ex rel.* Williams *v* Mizell's adm'r, from Bertie, affirming the judgment. Also, in Wade *v* Hiatt, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Ray *v* Ray, in equity from Orange, remanding the cause. Also, in Bullock *v* Nelson, in equity from Guilford, dismissing the bill.

By Nash, J. In Mills *v* Carpenter, from Stanly, affirming the judgment. Also, in Neill to use of Worth *v* Moore, from Surry, affirming the judgment. Also, in Sikes *v* Paine, from Tyrrell, affirming the judgment. Also, in Anderson *v* Doak, from Guilford, affirming the judgment.—Also, in Warters to use of Roe *v* Smaw, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hamlin *v* McNeill, from Chatham, reversing the judgment and giving judgment here for the plaintiff. Also, in Buie *v* Baker, in equity from Cumberland, directing a reference to the Master.

By Pearson, J. In Beasley *v* Downey, from Granville, affirming the judgment below. Also, in McKay *v* Simpson, in equity from Richmond, directing a decree that the defendant transfer the stock and pay the dividend accrued since the contract. Also, in Hart *v* Roper and Bostick, in equity from Richmond, overruling the demurrer with costs. Also, in Hailes *v* Ingram, in equity from Anson; in the original bill the plaintiffs have a decree for costs—the cross-bill is dismissed with costs. Also, in Johnston *v* Chambers, from Person, directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in Pool and wife *v* Davis, from Pasquotank, declaring that there is error in the decree, and dismissing the petition with costs. Also, in Black *v* Eason, from Pasquotank, directing a *venire de novo.*

Raleigh Star.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the stockholders in the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company took place at Sumterville, S. C., on Wednesday last. Several gentlemen of this town went over to attend the meeting as representatives of the stockholders hereabout. We understand that a fine spirit animated all present in consideration of the promising condition of the affairs of the company. We have not been informed that any *special* measure of interest was adopted. There was a general feeling in favor of driving forward the enterprise to its completion with all practicable speed.

The North Carolina Directors elected are the same as last year, namely, Edw'd B. Dudley of Onslow county, N. N. Nixon, John A. Taylor, and Henry Nutt, of Wilmington, and Alfred Smith of Columbus county.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

The Kentucky U. S. Senators.—A Mr. Arnold, in the Kentucky House of Representatives, on 26th ult., offered a resolution calling on their Senators in Congress to resign, as their views, he says, on the Wilmot proviso are known to be at variance with those of a large majority of the people of Kentucky, who oppose that measure.

The Legislature of the State of New Jersey has before it a report from the Committee on Agriculture, which was presented on Friday last, recommending, on the part of that State, the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau at Washington for the promotion of the Agricultural interests of the country. It alludes to the fact that the founders of our Government desired to organize a department of this kind, for the facilities it would afford in collecting and disseminating information, but owing to time and circumstances the subject had been deferred. WASHINGTON, it is added with emphasis, recommended a "Home Department of Agriculture." The agricultural improvements in this country are said not to have been commensurate with the increase of our population, and by fifty years of bad cultivation the soil in some of the older States has become either entirely run down, or its fertility greatly impoverished, while "insects, blights, and noxious plants, the usual attendants of imperfect tillage, have increased to an alarming extent."

Indiana and the Wilmot Proviso.—Instructions.—Indiana's two Senators in Congress—Messrs Whitcomb and Bright—it will be seen by the following, are "instructed" on the "Proviso" subject. A few days before adjourning, the following joint resolution passed both houses of the Legislature, and is doubtless now on its way to Washington:

"Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, so to cast their votes, and exert their influence, as to have ingrafted upon any law that may be passed for the organization of the territory recently acquired from Mexico, a provision forever excluding from such territory, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party has been duly convicted."

They both, we believe, as democrats, acknowledge the doctrine of "instruction." Mr. Bright, though from a free State, is said to be a slaveholder.

A Mammoth Hog.—Pierce & Simonds, No. 45 Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, have at their stall a hog which weighs *eight hundred and ninety* pounds, dressed. It was but twenty-two months old when killed, and is as large as a three-year old steer. It is truly a giant of the porcupine species—the Goliath of the sty. Its fat is almost eleven inches thick. This monster was raised in Palmyra, State of New York.—*Boston Traveller.*

A New Paper away out West.—The Mountain Bough is the name of a new paper to be commenced in the course of next Spring "at Council Bluffs, Nebraska Territory," by Ella A. Chappell, a lady of ability and more than ordinary feminine enterprise. It is to be devoted to reform and temperance.—*Daily Wisconsin.*

ABSTRACT OF MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

Mr. CLAY said he never rose to address the Senate with more intense feeling than on the present occasion. He had witnessed many seasons of great peril and danger in the history of the country, but he never before rose to address the Senate when there was such extreme solicitude, fear and anxiety felt by the country in the issue of the great events now transpiring. He did not think it would be out of place to do that in the Senate which he had never ceased to do in his own chamber—that is, to invoke the Supreme Arbiter, who holds in his hand the destinies of nations, to calm the passions of men and the violence of party; to allow reason to resume her empire; and to bestow on him His smiles of approval, and the strength and ability to perform the task before him! He had witnessed other periods when the events of the day caused the greatest anxiety throughout the country; and in all these, as well as the present, he had no doubt, were he to trace the cause of the danger, peril and alarm to its true source, he would find it party spirit.—Parties, in order to gain a triumph for themselves over their opponents, seized upon every subject that presented itself to make capital of, and to increase their own numbers. Two Senators had told them that both of the two political parties of the country, at the north, actuated by such spirit, had endeavored and were endeavoring to outdo each other to obtain the votes of a small third party called Abolitionists, in order to swell their respective numbers. Nor was this confined to the people at large. In the legislative halls of the country the same party spirit overrules all other considerations. The House of Representatives had spent one whole week in a fruitless attempt to elect a doorkeeper. And what was the question which prevented the election of a doorkeeper? It was not the fitness or the qualifications of the men; but the question was, whether the doorkeeper to be chosen belonged to this or that party, or whether his views and sentiments of political questions were of one or of another school. He did not allude to this subject by way of reproaching any for what had been done, but by way of illustrating to what lengths and extremes this party spirit is carried; and he hoped that something would be done to check it in its onward progress.

What vicissitudes we pass through in this short career of life! Eight years ago he took leave of the Senate as he thought forever. And, if his own inclinations, his own desires, hopes, and anticipations to be allowed to enjoy the few remaining years of life in the quiet scenes of retired life had been consulted, that would have been his last appearance in the Senate. But the Legislature of his State, unsolicited by him, had thought proper to confer upon him again the honor of being their representative here, and he did not feel at liberty to refuse it. He came, however, to the Senate to serve no party, nor with any personal or private ends, now or hereafter, to accomplish—And, if there was in the Senate, or out of the Senate, any man engaged in the race after high honors or position, let that man rest assured that he would never be jostled by him (Mr. C.) in that race. When his term of service in the Senate was ended, his mission in this life, so far as relates to public affairs, would be closed, and closed forever.

It was impossible for any candid observer of passing events not to see that the spirit of party, and the promotion and elevation of particular individuals to high places and distinctions, were now the absorbing principles of men. At this time, when the White House is in danger of being wrapt in the flames of destruction and ruin, men were engaged in talking about who shall be its next occupant. When an alarming crevasse has taken place, and the waters of destruction are fast pouring upon us, we are talking about who shall rule over the country about to be inundated. The whole subject that seemed to attract the attention of men was party, party, passion, passion, and intemperance of spirit. Was this the way to save the country from the impending danger! Within this Capitol and in the States there were twenty furnaces all burning and sending forth the heat of passion and party spirit. A few months ago there was peace in the country, and every thing was quiet and tranquil. Now there was danger and peril and even menaces against the Union. He implored Senators to look at these things; to quell the fires of passion now raging, and to listen to the voice of reason. He did not suppose what he could say would produce such an effect, but he begged them to listen to the voice of their own reason, judgment, and good sense, as to what can be done for the good of the country.

To this object he had directed all his efforts; with such a view he had in a manner cut himself off from all social enjoyments since his arrival in this city, and devoted all his time, labor, and abilities, to the formation of some plan whereby, once more, peace, concord, and harmony could be restored to the country. He had submitted that plan to the Senate. He did not hope that it could be successful, but he trusted that if Senators found in it anything objectionable, or that could or ought to be amended, they would endeavor to improve, alter, and amend it, and not pronounce against it or attempt to destroy it. Let them examine it carefully, and calmly, and if they discovered any thing in it susceptible of improvement, let them improve it, and restore peace, harmony, and happiness to the country.

In forming this plan, he had thought it should embrace all the subjects upon which there was difficulty, thinking that there could be no use in settling one part, and leaving others open, but that all should be settled at one time. He also thought that he should prepare a scheme that both classes of States—free States and slave States—could adopt without any sacrifice of principle. These series of resolutions propose a plan whereby all this is done.

He saw one section of the States of the country pushing their measures to an alarming and dangerous extreme; he saw the other section preparing to extend their measures to another and equally dangerous extremity; and he thought that he should prepare a plan that would stop this peril, and afford a ground on which both sections could unite without the sacrifice of any principle, but at the sacrifice of a little feeling only. He believed that his resolutions accomplished this end. He believed that, in all concessions by one section, they should receive a compensation; and by a careful and calm consideration of the resolutions this would appear to be carried out.

In the first resolution it was said that California should be admitted into the Union without any provision either prohibiting or admitting slavery. But gentlemen from the South say, that in this the North get all they want—that slavery is already prohibited there, and that the ends and purposes of the free States have been accomplished. This is true. But by whom has it been done? Has it been done by Congress, or by any act of the Government? No, but by the people of California themselves; and is it not the doctrine of all parties that the people of every State should be left free either to

mof proviso, to give it up, to open their eyes to the danger to the country in pressing it when there was no necessity whatever for it.

In thus calling upon them to abandon their favorite measure, he offered them the assertion, in his resolution, of two clear and indisputable truths. They were: First. That slavery does not exist in any part of the territories acquired from Mexico; and secondly, that, in our opinion, slavery never will exist in any portion of it.

He had heard it stated that the assertion of these truths by Congress was equal to the enactment of the Wilmot proviso. He did not think it was. If the Wilmot proviso be passed by Congress, there is a solemn enactment, and it is a positive interdiction of slavery there: but, by this assertion we say nothing more than that at the present time it does not exist there, and that, in our opinion, it never will.

He hoped that the free States would be satisfied with this expression of opinion, and not require any enactment on the subject.

This resolution would have been more acceptable to him without the assertion of these two truths than with them, but he had thought that something should be given as a compensation for the surrender and compromise of feeling on this point.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions. As to the first, that slavery does not exist in any of the Territories acquired by Mexico, he would refer to the act of 1824, by the supreme government of Mexico, whereby slavery was abolished in that nation, and the general acquiescence of all the States of Mexico in that abolition of slavery, down to the time of the treaty ceding those Territories to the United States.—This act of the government of Mexico was said to have been irregular, and not binding; but it was not our province—a foreign power—to inquire into the validity of the municipal acts of any government, particularly when the people of Mexico had acquiesced in it.

Mr. C. also read extracts from the correspondence of Mr. Trist with the government on this point. The discussions on a former occasion, when this territory was first ceded, had left the general impression that slavery was not in existence in Mexico or those territories prior to their cession to the United States. Nor could he account for its existence there now, unless at the moment the treaty of cession was concluded the constitution was extended over every part of the territory and took slavery with it.

Such doctrine was wholly irreconcilable with his views and feelings. The re was at the time of that treaty fifteen free and fifteen slave States in the Union; the institutions of both were recognised by the Constitution. How could it be possible that the Constitution, in extending over these territories, could carry the principle of slavery, and could not carry the principles of freedom established in one half of the Union? By the law of Mexico, there was no slavery in those territories at the time of the cession; and as no action had been taken to induce it there, he thought he had sufficient reason to say it did not exist there now.

The question of slavery was divisible into two branches: slavery in the States, and slavery without the States. Congress have no powers over slavery in the States, except the three particulars mentioned in the Constitution. That is, the power to regulate representation, the power to levy a tax, and the power relative to fugitive slaves.—Beyond this, Congress had no power over slavery in the States.

If Congress were called upon to overturn the institution of slavery in the States, and such a measure was seriously thought of, then his voice would be for war. Then a case would be presented where it would be justifiable in the sight of God and of nations, to resist the oppression. They would then be acting in self-defence; and the slave States would then be justifiable in resisting the act by every means within their power; and, in a civil war in such a case, they would have the sympathies and support of every man who loved justice and right.

France had engaged in a war to propagate the rights of man, and her fate was well known. If we should engage in a civil war about the introduction of slavery into territories where it does not exist, what a spectacle would be presented to the world! It would not be a war to propagate the rights of man. Our British ancestors were blamed, and justly for introducing into our midst this institution; and he, for one, would never vote for its introduction any where, where the people did not desire it.

The question of slavery without the limits of the States was a debatable one. Slavery within the States was undebatable. On the question of slavery without the States there was room for a difference of opinion, but not for such a difference of opinion as would lead to the breaking up of this Government.

He differed widely from his friend from Michigan (Mr. Cass) as to the binding authority of decisions of the Supreme Court, and elementary writers on the Constitution. He regarded, that when a constitutional question was once decided by competent authority, it was settled. Otherwise there was nothing settled under the Constitution, but all was still unsettled.

He put it to gentlemen to say if there was not an actual existing power somewhere to introduce or exclude slavery from the Territories. If so, where was the power? Before the treaty with Mexico that power was vested in Mexico, she having then the territory and the sovereignty over it. Mexico parted with the territory and the sovereignty to the United States, and now the United States have all the powers and sovereignty possessed by Mexico before the treaty. The power does or does not exist. And, if it exists, the United States have all the powers possessed by Mexico, under the limitations of the Constitution.

There was no power given to Congress in express terms by the Constitution over the subject of slavery, but there was no power given in express terms over an infinite variety of other subjects which were acted upon every day. It was an incidental power. Where there was a power to acquire, there followed a power to control. He willingly admitted that Congress had the power to introduce slavery into the Territories, the powers of introduction and exclusion went together.

As to the second truth, that slavery was not likely to exist in any part of the Territories, he had a few words only to say. California, by her own action, had excluded slavery forever from her limits; and there, if any where in the territories, it was most likely that slavery would have found a foothold; and, if slavery is not permitted there, where else in the Territories was it likely to be introduced? In the cold and mountainous districts, the climate and the soil forbid its introduction. Then it was a truth that slavery was not likely to exist in any part of the Territories. All knew this to be the fact; then why should there be any hesitation in declaring it?

In the free States where the Wilmot Proviso was first agitated, this territory was about to be acquired, and the people there were laboring under the apprehension that slavery would likely be extended to those Territories, and, under this apprehension, instructed their representatives to vote against it. But there is now no cause for any such apprehension. If the representatives from those States could have held intercourse with their constituents since the fact of California's action has become known, and could have pointed out to them the danger of pressing this proviso, when all they wanted would result as well without its enactment as with it, these constituents would tell them to forbear; to cease pressing the Wilmot proviso, and relieve the country from danger. They would tell them to come here and quietly settle all the difficulties that now theaten the Union.

Mr. C. then proceeded to the examination of the third and fourth resolutions, proposing certain boundaries for Texas, and to pay the debts of Texas, for which the duties on her imports were pledged while she was a republic. He held that the United States had no power to divide or cut off any portion of that or any other State; but in all questions of unsettled boundaries the United States had the power to settle them. The boundaries of Texas had never been positively determined, and the United States had the power to do so now. Moreover, it was proposed to pay her debt; and this was proposed as a compromise, in the hope that that State would agree to the settlement of all the difficulties, and restore peace and harmony to the country.

On Wednesday,—

Mr. CLAY said that if any person came there with any expectation of hearing him make any display, they would be greatly disappointed; his own health, the season of the year, as well as the season of his own life, all admonished him to say only so much as was necessary to the explanation and support of the measure under consideration.

The fourth resolution was under his consideration, when he closed yesterday. After a further brief explanation of it, he proceeded to the consideration of the fifth resolution.

This resolution was, that it is inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia whilst that institution continues to exist in Maryland, without the consent of that State, without the consent of the people of the District, and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the District.

An objection was made on the occasion of the presentation of the resolutions, by a Senator, to the recognition by this resolution of a power in Congress to abolish slavery in this District. He had never doubted this power to exist in Congress. He did not believe that any one could doubt that power who would calmly examine the subject.

The Constitution declares Congress shall have power "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States." What language can be conceived more comprehensive than the words "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever!"—Suppose slavery was abolished in Maryland and Virginia, and in all the other States of this Union, then would there be any power to abolish it here? If so, where would that power be? Or was slavery to abide in this District for all eternity?—Maryland had no power over this District. The other slaveholding powers had no such authority. The power then must be in Congress. He had expressed similar views in 1838 on this subject.—In 1838 he thought Congress had the power, but should not exercise it without consent of Maryland, Virginia, the people of the District, and without compensation to the owners. Since then that part of the District ceded by Virginia had been retroceded to her, and her consent was not now necessary, she not being more interested than any other slave State. He had held then, as he did now, that while Congress had the power, it ought not to be exercised, for Maryland and Virginia in granting the District did so under an implied promise that slavery should not be touched therein without their consent.

This District was ceded by Virginia and Maryland, and accepted by the United States, to be the seat of government; and to make it the seat of government should be the leading idea in all our legislation for it; and hence it is inexpedient to abolish slavery here without the desire of the people and the assent of Maryland.

After the adoption of the constitution, Maryland and Virginia, in a feeling of fraternal peace and happiness which then prevailed over the Union, generously ceded to the United States this District; but in doing so, they never thought that Congress should make it a thorn in their side by abolishing slavery here. He thought, in 1838, and believed now, that the Congress of the United States, as an honorable body, could not interfere with slavery in the District without a violation of all those implied agreements with Maryland and Virginia, which, to honorable men, were as binding as if contained in the Constitution in express terms. The resolution does not admit or deny that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in this District. It is silent. The resolution in substance provides that Maryland shall first release the United States from all those implied obligations; and, if she does so, one obstacle in the way is removed. There were other obstacles to the abolition of slavery here. One was, that the consent of the people of this District should first be obtained.

The people of this District were in an anomalous condition. They are a people governed by an arbitrary power. They are taxed and governed by an authority in which they have no voice.—Arbitrary power he defined to be an authority exercised by a power in which the people over whom it is exercised have no representative. Congress, having this arbitrary power, should never exercise it in a manner harsh or unkind. The consent of the people should be first obtained. The resolution did not stop here. It provides for another thing. There should be a just compensation to the owners of slaves for their property. Congress should be restrained by every motive of public policy and every principle of eternal justice from depriving the people of the District of their property without making just compensation. England and France, when they abolished slavery in their possessions, did not do so without compensating the owners for their property; and these countries were not bound by any written or unwritten obligation to pay, but there was that obligation which all nations recognise, the obligation of eternal justice. The provision in the Constitution which says that all private property taken for the use of the Government must be paid for, did not literally authorise this appropriation of public money, but, by a liberal interpretation of the clause, would make it that all property taken for the use or at the instance of the government, would authorise the payment for the slaves.

He said yesterday that there was none of the resolutions which did not provide for mutual concessions, or which did not concede to the South without any compensation to the North. The North contends, and he thought correctly, that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District. The South denies this power. The North concedes, by this resolution, that it is inexpedient, and makes and agrees that slavery here shall be co-existent with slavery in the States; but this concession was made in consideration of the assertion that it was expedient to abolish the slave trade in this District. The right and the power to do this he thought unquestionable. By an amendment to the Constitution, it was provided, that all powers not granted expressly to Congress were reserved to the States and to the people. This was applicable to the powers of Congress over the people of the several States. But in regard to this District, he considered the reverse was the law. Over this District Congress had the same powers which the States had over all within their own limits, and Congress had all powers over this District not expressly prohibited by the Constitution. There was no State but what had acted upon the subject of the slave trade. The adoption of this resolution he did not think would be a concession by either class of States, but would be as acceptable to one as to the other. But in these days of continual alarm, every night when he went to bed and on rising in the morning, he apprehended new dangers and difficulties. But he had witnessed proceedings in another State, where it was declared that if the slave trade were abolished in this District it would be a sufficient cause for a southern convention, which is the same thing as considering the expediency of dissolving the Union. To what a degree of folly and extravagance passion will lead men!

He had been always ready to abolish the slave trade in this District. Why should the traders in this kind of merchandise come to this place from other States, and shock the feelings of men, by marching long trains and corteges of manacled human beings on the avenue? Adopt this resolution, and the other healing measures proposed, and there will be restored to the country that peace and harmony which have not been known for thirty years.

The seventh resolution relates to the surrender of fugitive slaves. On this subject he would go as far as the farthest in carrying out the enforcement of the Constitution. It was a requirement of the Constitution; and every State, and every State officer, and every man in the Union, was bound to aid in its execution. It was a provision of the Constitution which every citizen was bound to observe; every man holding an office took an oath to support the constitution, and was bound to aid in the restoration of a fugitive slave. No man was bound to make a tour of his State to hunt up fugitives, but all persons present at the arrest of a fugitive slave are bound to assist the master in capturing him—that is if any man is bound to aid in the execution of the laws of the country.

It was unneighborly and unkind, that a slaveholder cannot travel through the free States with his servants without having them taken forcibly from him. Heretofore there were acts in force in free States, in behalf of sojourners, but, with the exception of Rhode Island and New Jersey, these acts had been swept away. The seduction of slaves from their owners in many instances resulted unhappily for the slave; he knew several instances—one in his own family—when, after dwelling awhile in freedom, they have begged to be allowed to return. He hoped that it would therefore be considered by the free States their duty to adopt laws for the enforcement of this part of the Constitution.

It was wrong, also, to hold States responsible, as States, for the acts of a few persons only; and he never could conceive that the conduct pursued by northern persons to masters in pursuit of their slaves would be sufficient cause for dissolving the Union.

The eighth resolution is in these words:

That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slaveholding States; but that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of them, depends exclusively upon their own particular laws.

The Supreme Court had already decided this subject, and, he hoped, decided it forever.

Such was the series of resolutions which he had prepared, with a view to offer the olive branch to the discordant and warring spirits of the day. He was not at all attached to his own productions, and would willingly consent to their improvement. He put it to the candor of gentlemen to say, if their duty would be performed by limiting their action to the objection in this or that particular point. Let them produce their plans, and let them all see if any thing better can be adopted. Present him with such a scheme, and he would hail it with pleasure, and adopt it with delight.

When preparing this plan the Missouri compromise was suggested to his mind, and after considering it, he had rejected it as being less worthy of mutual approbation than the plan proposed. His agency in the establishment of the Missouri line of 36° 30' had been greatly exaggerated. He had been wonderfully surprised at the rapidity with which historical events are forgotten. He was not, as had been said, the author of that compromise line. He was not even a member of the House in which it orginated.

At the first session at which a bill was introduced to admit Missouri, the bill failed—the House insisting on engrafting the proviso of the ordinance of 1787, and the Senate dissenting. At the next session, Maine was knocking for admission. The Senate coupled the two States together in one bill, and said if you do not admit Missouri we will not admit Maine. This was done by a decided majority. The bill went through all the stages of conference before it was settled, and then it was settled by disconnecting the two States. And then it was that Mr. Thomas, a Senator from Illinois, proposed the line of 36° 30', and so it passed, and so it went to Missouri, and for a while quieted the country. By a reference to the journals it appears that in every instance this line of 36° 30' was offered by Mr. Thomas.

The line of 36° 30' was voted for by a majority of the Senators from the South, among whom were Mr. Pinkney, of Maryland, and Mr. King, of Alabama. In the House the majority of the Southern members, headed by Mr. Lowndes, voted for it. He believed he did too.

At the next session it was discovered that Missouri had inadvertently introduced into her constitution an interdiction of free colored people, and when the constitution came to Congress the country was in an uproar. Legislative bodies had taken action to keep out Missouri because of this interdiction. He did not come to Washington that year till January, and, with a view to settlement, he asked a committee of thirteen to be appointed from the old thirteen States, and that committee reported a resolution, which was defeated by three southern votes. The matter then laid over. He believed he could have carried any thing, as there was a majority in Congress in favor of settling the difficulty; but there were the ayes and noes, and unfortunately there were not enough of Curtiuses and Leonidases willing to sacrifice themselves for the country.

He then proposed a joint committee, that of the House to consist of twenty-three members to be chosen by ballot—for Mr. Taylor was Speaker, and it was Mr. Taylor who had proposed this proviso on all occasions—and on the first ballot eighteen of the twenty-three persons nominated by him as members of the committee were chosen. The remaining five were then chosen. Much to his regret, some of these declined, and Mr. Randolph was appointed on the committee. The two committees met in the Senate chamber on the Sabbath, and but a few days before the adjournment of Congress, and, after a consultation, adopted a resolution submitted by him. That resolution was reported to both houses, and became the law.

And what was it? It was a mere resolution, declaring, as a great fundamental principle, that the Constitution of the United States was the paramount law of the land, and that all State constitutions and laws were of no effect if in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.—That if there were any thing in the constitution of Missouri in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, Missouri shall, by some solemn act of her legislature, su-pend its operation; and that upon such act of Missouri being communicated to the President, (Mr. Monroe,) the President shall issue his proclamation, and Missouri shall then be admitted into the Union. This was the compromise. All parties were satisfied with the assertion of an incontestible principle of law, couched in rather high sounding words, meaning nothing.

The enactment of the line of 36° 30' would be an interdiction of slavery north of that line. Will the South be satisfied with this? The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Davis) has said he will accept nothing short of a recognition of the right to hold slaves south of that line, which proposition could not command over twenty votes in the Senate. Is not non-action by Congress the best policy? It is better to have non-action than legislation, interdicting slavery north of 36° 30', and no recognition of it south of that line. No earthly power could make him vote to introduce slavery south of 36° 30'; but if a majority decided that slavery should be interdicted north, and recognised south of that line, which would be but equal justice, however much it would conflict with his principles and feelings, he would be the last to interpose any obstacle to its adoption. But non-action by Congress, as he proposed, was the best policy. It had been said that non-action secured everything the North demanded; and who was to blame for this? Not Congress. If the people of California thought proper to exclude slavery, that was their own business, and a policy they had a right to adopt. If nature had rendered the soil of the rest of that territory unfit for slavery to exist there, there was none to be reproached save nature and nature's God.

Mr. C. then traced the history of this nation from its foundation to the present day; its vast increase in population and in territory; the glorious manner in which it had prosecuted several wars, and the brilliant renown it had gained through the gallantry, skill and achievements of its officers.—The events of the late war, and the conduct of the two great and leading officers, were dwelt upon with much power. The universal prosperity of the country, with the exception of a few manufacturing districts, was unbounded; and it was from the very wantonness of prosperity that most of the wild schemes of the day emanated.

He then enumerated the various leading acts of government adopted when the North and South respectively held sway in the councils of the nation.

Upon a review of these events, he thought the South had but little to reproach the North with. They had adopted at different times opposite policies. They had established a Bank of the United States, under the administration of Mr. Madison, and the bill was reported by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Calhoun]; and he (Mr. Clay) had voted for that bill, although in 1816 he had voted to put down the Bank. Afterwards the South, aided by a few from the North, and headed by General Jackson, had put down the Bank again. The South had extended protection to manufactures, and afterwards broken up that protection, and one member of the Southern States had threatened a dissolution of the Union in her opposition to that protection.

Florida was purchased, and slavery was allowed to exist there. Louisiana was acquired, and over all of her territory that was valuable, slavery was now in existence.

The South pressed the annexation of Texas, and she was admitted—being a slave territory. Texas led to the war with Mexico; the war led to the acquisition of the territories. After all this, is it just for the South to speak of dissolution when the North claims that the only portion of the acquisitions to the territory of the nation to which she could put forth a claim should be free?

Will disunion be any remedy for evils of which the South complains? The exclusion of slavery from the Territories, the abolition of slavery in this District and the refusal to surrender fugitive slaves, are the grounds upon which the dissolution of the Union is to depend. If the Union be dissolved, can slavery be carried into the Territories? It cannot. If abolished in this District, will the dissolution of the Union restore slavery to the District? It will not. Would there be any better chance of recapturing your fugitive slaves after a dissolution of the Union? Certainly not.

After a dissolution, all redress is at an end.—Will the South be more secure in their slaves within their own States after dissolution than they are now? Then the slaves will find that their escape will be far easier.

He denied the right of any one or more States to secede. The Union was to be forever and for all posterity. Dissolution of the Union and war were inseparable. To dissolve the Union, there must be a consent given or actual war. That consent would not be given and war was the only mode left. Even if the consent could be obtained, in less than sixty days there must be a war between the emperacies. Slaves will escape from Kentucky across the river into free States; they will be pursued, the pursuers will be repulsed, and then comes a war; and in less than sixty days the whole country will be in the blaze of war.

In case of a dissolution of the Union there must be three emperacies—the northern free States, the southern Atlantic States, and the confederacy of the Great Mississippi valley. Those who reside at the head-waters and tributaries of that river will never consent that the mouth of that river shall ever be held by a foreign power.

There will be other divisions; but the dark veil which overhangs the future is too thick to be penetrated by mortal eyes. He was for staying in the Union. He would not allow himself to be driven out of it. He was for remaining where he was, and for fighting for his rights there. In the Union he now was, and there he meant to die.—There was a better opportunity of maintaining his rights in the Union, than there was of getting them out of the Union.

The union of these States was for all posterity. It was like the marriage relation, there was no power to dissolve the tie. And he would conjure the northern States and the southern States to say to each other as husband and wife: We both have faults; there is nothing human without errors; let us, for the future, forget each other's faults, and live peacefully and happily together.

Disunion would be succeeded by a war unexampled in the history of the world. Not a war of two or three years, but an endless contest, unless both parties would become so exhausted that some Philip or Alexander, some Cæsar or Napoleon, would arise and solve the problem of man's capacity for self-government, and establish a despotism, and forever blot out this last glorious light in the history of man.

Look at all history—consult her pages, ancient or modern—look at human nature; look at the character of the contest in which you would be engaged in the supposition of war following upon the dissolution of the Union, such as I have suggested; and I ask you if it is possible for you to doubt that the final disposition of the whole would be some despot treading down the liberties of the people—the final result would be the extinction of this last and glorious light which is leading all mankind, who are gazing upon it, in the hope and anxious expectation that the liberty which prevails here will sooner or later be diffused throughout the whole of the civilized world. Sir, can you lightly contemplate these consequences? Can you yield yourself to the tyranny of passion, amidst dangers which I have depicted in colors far too tame, of what the result would be if that direful event to which I have referred should ever occur? Sir, I implore gentlemen, I adjure them, whether from the South or the North, by all that they hold dear in this world—by all their love of liberty—by all their veneration for their ancestors—by all their regard for posterity—by all their gratitude to Him who has bestowed on them such unnumbered and countless blessings—by all the duties which they owe to mankind—and by all the duties which they owe to themselves, to pause, solemnly to pause at the edge of the precipice, before the fearful and dangerous leap is taken into the yawning abyss below, from which none who ever take it shall return in safety.

Finally, Mr. President, and in conclusion, I implore, as the best blessing which Heaven can bestow upon me upon earth, that if the direful and sad event of the dissolution of this Union is to happen, that I shall not survive to behold the sad and heart-rending spectacle.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1850.

SIGNS OF BETTER FEELINGS.—We have numerous indications from Washington of a better temper between the Northern and Southern members. Among the most significant of these, is the rejection, by a decided majority, of the proposition of the abolitionist, Root of Ohio, to instruct the committee on Territories to bring in bills applying the Wilmot Proviso to New Mexico, &c. On this cheering decision the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says,—

"The Union is safe. The Northern members are backing out from the Wilmot proviso. At the beginning of the session, Root's resolution or any resolution carrying out the Wilmot proviso, would have passed by a large majority.

"The delay occasioned by the difficulty in making a speaker and clerk was a public benefit, by showing the members that the passage of the proviso will work off entirely the two regular old line parties, and substitute sectional parties. About thirty-one northern members, nearly half Whigs, united with the southern members in laying Mr. Root's resolution on the table. This will quiet the matter in the House. The northern Whigs are now disposed to favor the President's proclamation; or, in some way, to evade or defer the slavery question."

The correspondent of the N. Y. Express says,—

"The President's Message and Mr. Clay's Compromise Resolutions have had, it seems to many here, a salutary effect in calming the slavery and anti-slavery passions, which have threatened more seriously to dissever the Union than the public at a distance have any idea of. Both of their propositions show that no Wilmot Proviso can be, or ought to be, passed now. Both take ground against such a measure as now unnecessary, if not uncalled for. The South thus feels relieved, from what it has called "insult," "useless insult," and the North feels its way clear toward working out the right, without giving "the insult." The Future,—Time—it is believed by the keenest observers, will now happily settle all things, and settle them right, too."

So also the correspondent of the Boston Post:—

"I am also enabled to inform you that news has reached here from several western States of the willingness of the people to drop the proviso, as producing dangerous and unnecessary agitation for no rational end. Senators and members from the west thus feel relieved, and begin to act independently on the subject. The result is, *beyond the possibility* of a doubt, a decided and unequivocal defeat of the Wilmot Proviso in the Senate, and the *probability* of its defeat in the House of Representatives."

As to the District of Columbia, we learn, by speeches in Congress, by the National Intelligencer, and by private letters, that there is no intention to attempt any interference with slavery.

With heart-felt gratitude to the Ruler of the destinies of nations, do we hail these auspicious signs, and pray that they may be the beginning of a permanent peace and fraternal union between the two great sections of the Union.

Another letter (to the N. Y. Express) says,—

"*The Senate will not agree to the Wilmot Proviso.* Events last night and to-day, (not in public session,) make that a certain matter. If the North is true and calm, California can be admitted."

With such signs of a better feeling at the North—with all the indications justifying a hope of the abandonment of the offensive measures which have been threatened,—will it not be wise and patriotic in the South to meet them half way!—to relinquish any measure which may throw an impediment in the way of a complete reconciliation? We think there should be a pause in the preparations for a Southern Convention, the avowed purpose of which is, to resist measures which it is now evident Congress will not sanction.

For these and other reasons, we did not attend the meeting called yesterday afternoon, the proceedings of which we have not heard of at the time of going to press.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.—The speech of Mr. Clay on Tuesday and Wednesday last, on his Compromise Resolutions, we consider one of the greatest efforts of his life. We have read it with admiration of those wonderful faculties which seventy-three years have not impaired, and of the frankness with which he avows his opinions; but more than all of the patriotism with which it abounds.

It was listened to with profound attention by the Senate, by most of the House, and by an immense concourse of other people. Every avenue to the chamber was full, and thousands went off unable to get in.

The speech cannot fail to produce a good effect. It will not pass his plan; but may produce a kindly feeling out of which some other will be adopted. A letter to N. York says that a distinguished Southern member will propose the Missouri Compromise Line deflecting longitudinally at some point midway between New Mexico and California, to the line of Mexico.

The speech fills more than fifteen columns of the Intelligencer. We regret that it is impossible to publish more than the Republic's abstract.

FROM EUROPE—The Europa arrived at Halifax on Saturday, with two weeks' later accounts. All that we have heard is, by Telegraph, that Cotton had risen a farthing. Not so much as was expected at New York.

P. S. Sales of the fortnight 83,000 bales. The rise being less than was expected, cotton has fallen another ⅛ cent in New York. Flour risen. Political news unimportant.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—$2,000,000 in Gold.—The Empire City has arrived at New York with upwards of two millions in gold dust. Messrs Wright and Gilbert, Representatives to Congress from California, and Hon. T. Butler King, are among the passengers. And Messrs. Fremont and Gwin, Senators to Congress, had reached Panama, on their way to Washington.

There was almost a famine among the miners, and collections were taken at San Francisco for their relief.

VIRGINIA.—The resolutions providing for the representation of Virginia in the Southern Convention, (to devise the best means of resisting Northern aggression and thereby preserving the Union,) have passed the Legislature almost unanimously.

GEORGIA.—A series of resolutions relative to the Wilmot Proviso, and authorizing the Governor to call a Convention in case that or other offensive measure is passed, has been adopted in one branch of the Legislature. A proposition was made, whilst they were under consideration, to assent to the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific. But this was rejected by a large majority. Whereupon a Protest was entered by 31 members against the resolutions. Their Protest closes as follows:—

"In conclusion, we most solemnly protest against any measure or mode of redress, the inevitable tendency whereof leads to the dissolution of this most "perfect Union," formed and ordained by the people of the United States in order to establish justice—ensure *domestic* tranquility, provide for their common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," until such time as the action of Congress clearly indicates a deliberate intention by the free States to disregard the guarantees of the Constitution, and to trample upon the rights of the people of the Southern States in their property to slaves."

A Meeting on the subject of Southern Rights is to be held at Charlotte on the Tuesday of April Court. The call of the meeting is signed by 272 citizens of Mecklenburg.

The Proceedings of the Meeting in this place yesterday afternoon have been handed to us for publication after our paper was at press, and full. Dr. Benj'n Robinson presided, with John Murphy, Esq. and Dr. Thos N. Cameron as Vice Presidents; and Arch'd McLean and J. G. Shepherd Secretaries. The resolutions, in mild but firm language, approve of the Southern Convention, and appoint 50 Delegates to the District Convention at Wilmington on the 2d Monday of March.

SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTY WITH ENGLAND.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes, that after a good deal of negotiation, the Secretary of State and the British Minister have concluded a treaty in regard to Nicaragua, the proposed ship canal, Mosquito, &c. &c.—questions which were regarded as exceedingly critical a few months ago. Mr. Bulwer, in behalf of England, has disavowed the seizure of Tigre Island by Mr. Chatfield, the British Charge to Nicaragua; and that Island therefore becomes the property of the United States, by virtue of Mr. Squier's treaty ceding it.

61 dead bodies have been taken from the ruins of the building which was blown up in New York last week.—30 were rescued alive. Many are still missing.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 4th, many petitions were presented, and as usual a number of them were in favor of a reduction of postage to two cents per half ounce.

The bill to provide for taking the Seventh Census of the United States, was taken up and debated during the day, by Messrs. Dawson, Davis of Mass., Shields, Underwood, Berrien, Badger, Borland, Hale, Bright, Hamlin, Butler, Smith, and Foote. The discussion turned chiefly on the tables for procuring statistical information along with the census of the inhabitants; and as to whom and how the printing should be executed.

In the course of Mr. Badger's remarks he said,—

I mentioned, when I addressed the Senate before, that my own opinion was—and that I had entertained that opinion at the last session of Congress when the question was before us—that the statistical information should be disconnected from the enumeration of the inhabitants. I stated that I supposed the general sense of the body was against the view I entertained, and that therefore I would not undertake to move an amendment; but I have reason to believe that the notions which I then entertained have met with a larger favor from the members of the Senate than I supposed they would receive; and believing it to be a matter of serious importance that this separation should take place, I intend to submit a motion to take the sense of the Senate upon the subject.

Sir, it is a great operation to make an accurate enumeration of the inhabitants of the country. It is one on which, under our system of government, it is of the highest importance that the utmost care should be bestowed, and, as far as possible, absolute accuracy of the result obtained.

Now this plan, by the way—and the thing has grown from census to census—by which we throw upon the marshals and their deputies—persons not selected with any view to their qualifications for this service, and especially for obtaining statistical information on this question—is, in my opinion, vicious in itself, if only the census was to be taken. Is there any gentleman here who would be willing to pass a bill to entrust into the hands of the marshals in a large mass of districts the collecting of statistical information? I trust not one. They have no more capacity for that occupation, in virtue of having superadded to it the duty of making a correct enumeration of the inhabitants, while the additional duty of making the enumeration prevents the full and efficient discharge of their trust.

Now, sir, in regard to the portion of country in which I reside, and which I in part represent on this floor, we are likely to suffer more in regard to accuracy of the enumeration of our inhabitants, and gain less by the collection of statistical information, than can be said with regard to the inhabitants of the more populous and eastern portions of the United States. Ours is an agricultural country, having a population which is but thinly spread over it. What sort of accuracy is to be expected in statistical information as to the products of the various industrial pursuits of the southern portion of the United States? None whatever; but, on the contrary, the deputy marshal and agent employed in taking the census comes to a plantation where he is to make an enumeration of the inhabitants. He is paid—that I believe has always been the case heretofore—by the amount of work done, the polls embraced in his report to his principal or chief. It is obvious he will hurry through every thing he has to do; that he will make very superficial inquiries, in order that he may give an equally superficial report as to the products of the plantation on which he is employed. So far as I can understand this matter, this result is obvious.

Well, then, with regard to the more populous portions of the country it is clear that they are in the possession of means which makes it necessary to furnish them with this information. Their statistics, as a general thing, are known; and where they are known they can easily be obtained. Their population is dense, their resources are great; and, after all, sir, my own opinion is—as was said by the Senator from New Hampshire—that we shall do much better to leave this question of statistics to the several States or the Union.

We are charged by the constitution with the performance of a high and important duty—that of obtaining an accurate, careful, and just enumeration of the inhabitants, because upon that depends the representation of the people of the United States in the other House, and the due apportionment of the share in the public burdens of the country. Why should we needlessly take upon ourselves the discharge of duties which are not imposed upon us? And, if we will assume this duty, why should we unite it with another operation with which it appears to have no just or natural connexion, and when the necessary and inevitable result is, in a greater or less degree, to render statistics uncertain and mischevious, and the enumeration of the inhabitants entirely unreliable?

Now, sir, with regard to the population of my State, I do not wish that it should be overlooked, whatever the population may be. I do not desire that a single man, woman, or child, free or slave, actually resident within her borders, should be omitted from the enumeration; but on the contrary, that we should have a just and careful representation of the true state of the population, whatever weight the constitutional rule gives her in the Administration in relation to the government of the country. I believe it is directly the interest of every portion of the people of the United States that these two subjects should not interfere. I maintain that there is no just affinity between them; I see no good to arise out of this forced connexion; I see much mischief that may arise, and therefore I wish to see them severed I would give nothing for the industrial statistics collected in this manner; for I am satisfied that they are not only worth nothing, but they are calculated to do much mischief, and to produce false action and false results.

I therefore move that the bill be recommitted to the committee from which it was reported, with instructions so to amend the bill as to confine its operation to the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

Mr. Butler was in favor of the motion. He had doubt as to the propriety of providing for any thing but an enumeration of inhabitants.

Mr. Smith said the time had gone by for investing in any Secretary the power to give out this printing. The last job was given to Blair & Rives, who made out of it a large fortune. They were public printers of one House at the time, but they derived from neither House the power to print the returns of the census. The contract was made by them with the Department of State.—The clause in this bill had authorised the Secretary of the Interior to give the job to any person, without an advertisement, or any competition.

The Senate adjourned without taking any question.

On Tuesday, a bill to pay North Carolina $2 000, expended in equipping troops for the Mexican war, was passed.

On Wednesday, Mr. Mangum presented the resolutions of the late meeting at Wilmington, N. C. accompanied by a few remarks (which are crowded out of our paper.) He spoke of the meeting as one without distinction of party, in the largest and most commercial town in the State, eminently marked for its respectability and intelligence. The resolutions declared that they stand upon the defensive. No act of aggression has proceeded from the South, and we ask nothing but hands off. Men of all parties in the South will stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of their rights, at all hazards. He had heard much of compromises. But what injury have we done the North? No, sir. We stand by the constitution and our rights, and mean to stand by them, at the hazard of our lives, at the hazard of every thing, in preference to dishonor, and an ignominious submission to an impudent, arrogant, and unconstitutional interference with our rights. It was not for him to talk of disunion; but he would abide the decision of his countrymen: and whatever that may be, for weal or for woe, it should be his.

Mr. Hale objected to the reception of the resolutions and made a few remarks, to which Mr. Mangum replied: and then the resolutions were received, 48 to 2, and laid on the table.

On Thursday, Mr. Hale presented numerous petitions for abolition; and one, from Pennsylvania and Delaware, asking Congress to take measures for an *immediate and peaceful dissolution of the Union*. This led to debate, in which Messrs. Underwood and Douglas participated; when the death of Mr Newman of Va. (last summer,) was announced, and the Senate adjourned.

On Friday, the debate was resumed by Messrs Douglas, Sturgeon, Hale, Dawson, and others. Without disposing of it, the Senate passed it by, to give Mr Houston an opportunity to speak, on the slavery question, which he did for two hours; in deprecation of the Southern Convention, as leading to disunion. He made an eloquent appeal in favor of the Union.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Root's resolution was taken up as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to report to the House, with as little delay as practicable, a bill or bills providing a territorial government or governments for all that part of the territory ceded to the United States by Mexico, by the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, lying eastward of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and prohibiting slavery therein.

Mr. Root modified his resolution, by striking out the words "Sierra Nevada mountains" and inserting the word "California."

Mr. Venable moved to lay the resolution on the table. And the motion prevailed, 105 to 79.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, submitted a resolution as follows, and demanded the previous question thereon:

Resolved, That we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life and liberty; and that governments are constituted to maintain these rights.

Resolved, That in constituting governments in the territories of the United States, it is the duty of Congress to secure all the people thereof, of whatsoever complexion, in the enjoyment of the rights aforesaid.

Mr. Haralson moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Agreed to, yeas 104, nays 89.

Mr. Disney, of Ohio, introduced a resolution, proposing so to amend the constitution as to make it a part of the organic law that the people of the territories have the right to prescribe institutions for their own government, and also conceding to the people of the District of Columbia the right to abolish slavery, &c.

The resolutions were, on the motion of Mr. Conger, laid on the table.

Mr. Robinson, of Ia., introduced a resolution providing that the duties of Doorkeeper of the House be devolved on the present Sergeant-at-Arms, until the 1st March, 1851, the period to which the House postponed the election of Doorkeeper and Postmaster.

Mr. Stephens, of Geo., raised a question of order, whether the resolution, being a proposition substantially to alter the 57th and 136th rules of the House, did not require one day's notice before it could be introduced.

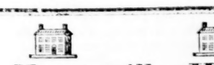
The Chair overruled the point, on the ground that it was not a proposition to amend or alter the rules, but to devolve new duties upon an existing officer—Sergeant-at-Arms—which the House had the right to do, from time to time, by the terms of the 136th rule.

Mr. Stephens appealed from the decision of the Chair, and on that motion demanded the yeas and nays. They were ordered, and being taken, resulted, yeas 94, nays 101. The decision of the Chair was overruled, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. Gorman introduced resolutions instructing the committee on territories to report a bill to admit California as a State, with its present Constitution, with the view to Congress hereafter creating other States within her boundaries. The resolutions lie over under the rules.

Mr. Brown, of Indiana, introduced a bill to reduce the rates of postage and for other purposes.

Mr. Thompson, of Miss., introduced a bill to repeal that portion of the law of last session creating the



Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Salem Manufacturing Company having come to the conclusion of winding up the concerns of the Corporation, are now offering, at private sale, their Establishment, carried on by steam power, situated in the thriving village of Salem, in Forsythe county, N. C., on such favorable terms as cannot fail to prove profitable to such persons as may feel inclined to enter into the manufacturing of Cotton, and possessing practical knowledge of the business.

If not sold at private sale, the Establishment will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the second Monday of April next.

The Factory contains 2,500 Spindles and 30 Looms.

For further particulars apply to the acting Agent, C. L. Banner, or to the President of the Company,

F. H. SHUMAN.

Salem, Dec. 5, 1849. 1700-2m

Teacher Wanted.—A gentleman qualified to teach the Greek and Latin, with the usual branches of an English education, may hear of a good situation by applying to J. W. Lesesne or David Lewis, at Elizabethtown, N. C. None need apply unless qualified as above

Nov. 12, 1849. 93tf

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore, $10 50
" Petersburg " " 7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

Bank of Fayetteville,
15th Sept., 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of

Prints and Woollen Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets, Fur and Wool Hats, Boots and Shoes, an assortment of Hardware and Smiths' Tools.

Also, Groceries, Nails, Bale Rope and Bagging, Swedes and English Iron, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, among which are,

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinets and Vestings, well assorted,
Superfine 6-4 Merinos,
Ditto 6-4 Cashmeres,
Ditto Muslin-de-Laines,
Tarlton Plaid, Silk and Wool,
Camelion Silk, Turk Satin,
Brocade Silks, some splendid,
6-4 black and blue-black Bombazines,
Alpacas, black and colored,
Paris square and long Shawls,
Tartan and other Shawls, very cheap,
Ladies' Bobinet Capes, some splendid,
Ditto Muslin, French, and others,
2000 pieces Calico, French, English & Domestic.
200 " 4-4 Gingham.
Best anker and eagle Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 10, cheap.
75 packages Shoes.

With many other goods, all of which were purchased by the package for cash, and will be offered at the lowest market price, by wholesale or retail.

November 12, 1849. 93-tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in July, his man MASSA. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in Darlington Jail, or to me here. Massa is twenty-three years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a pleasant countenance when spoken to. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and is supposed to be in that neighborhood.

B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, Dec. 29, 1849. 1700-16wpd

New Goods and New Store.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

HAS taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and has an

Entire New Stock of Goods,

Selected from the Philadelphia and New York markets, and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots,
Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,
Wines and French Brandy,
China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware,
Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c.,
Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms,
Also, an assortment of Saddlery.
Also, 500 sacks SALT, 300 bushels Alum Salt.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Dec. 3, 1849. 96Y

ALMANACKS FOR 1850.

THE Farmers' and Planters' Almanac, and Turner's North Carolina Almanac, for 1850, for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

November 26, 1849. 95-tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

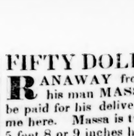
Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

Self-adjusting PAD TREE.



THE objects attained by this improvement are, ease and safety to the horse, and beauty and convenience for the owner. It is rendered self-adjusting by a joint at each end of the yoke, consequently must fit, and cannot possibly hurt or chafe the back, and is at the same time light and tasteful in appearance. Harness made up with the above improvement for sale by the Subscriber at his Shop in Fayetteville, corner of Dick and Person streets.

Also, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Whips and Collars, with a good assortment of Hardware,

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

☞ REPAIRING strictly attended to.

M. N. LEARY.

Fayetteville, Dec. 3, 1849. 96-3m

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BAGS Rio and Java Coffee,
30 whole, half and quarter boxes Fresh Raisins,
20 packages Loaf, Crushed and Powdered Sugars,
6 kits Extra No. 1 Pickled Salmon.

ALSO,

A general assortment of China, Glass, and Crockery Ware, which makes our stock complete.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan. 1, 1850. 1700tf

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

Mathematical School.

A NEW and convenient School house has been erected at about 15 minutes walk Southerly from the village of Rockfish, in a pleasant and airy situation, in which will be taught all the branches of a complete English Education; with the Mathematics and Algebra, illustrated and applied to the sciences of Practical Surveying, Civil Engineering, and Navigation.

R. SPENCER, Teacher.
D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
} Trustees.

Nov. 1, 1849. 94-3m

N. B. Lessons in the Classics and French Language will be given (if required) by Rev. George Benton.

Terms given on application.

CHEAP

Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Bommer Manure Books,

JUST received by

JNO. WADDILL, Jr.

Jan. 1, 1850. 1-6w

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has at his Nurseries one mile from Greensborough, N. C., in sight of the Salisbury road, a large quantity of FRUIT TREES, of most choice kinds of Summer, Fall, and Winter Fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. Prices at the Nurseries,

Apples,	per hundred,	$10 00
Peaches,	"	12 50
Apricots,	"	25 00
Plums,	"	25 00
Nectarines,	"	15 00

All orders and communications directed to the Proprietor, post paid, Greensborough, will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.

☞ Orders left with the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, will be forwarded.

Nov. 12, 1849. 94-4m

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their WINTER SUPPLY of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

—ALSO—

1000 yards Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting,
10 pieces fine Broadcloth,
1 ton assorted Castings,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, and Britannia Ware,

Together with their usual heavy Stock of

GROCERIES.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine their stock. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices, on favorable terms.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NEW FIRM,

AND

NEW GOODS.

AREY & SHEMWELL

HAVING associated themselves together in the mercantile business, take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. H. Leete, north-west corner of Market Square, Green Street, and have received and opened their stock of WINTER GOODS, embracing almost every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line, including

Sugar and Coffee, Indigo and Madder, Pepper, Spice, Spanish Brown, Starch, Saleratus, Cinnamon, Mace and Nutmegs, Saltpetre, Copperas, Alum, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, &c.; Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, &c., &c., &c.

They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their goods, as they are determined to *Sell low for Cash.*

November 17, 1849. 94-Y

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Shippers by this Line will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of Boats on the River—the class of boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water.

This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freights as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made,—but will say as heretofore, in case of any abatement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest.

☞ Please see advertisement of this date, of G. Deming, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co.; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co.; and Dibble & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

August 21, 1849. 83tf

NEW GOODS!

Cheap for Cash.

Hats and Caps! Boots and Shoes!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.

August 28, 1849. 83-tf

GARDEN SEED.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE has received to-day, a very large supply of GARDEN SEED, of the growth of 1849, consisting in part of

Early white Dutch Turnip,
Cabbage, a great variety,
Peas, Beets, Radish,
Parsnip, Carrot, Celery,
Cucumber, Egg Plant,
Pepper, Tomato, Squash,
Sweet Corn, &c. &c.,

All of the best varieties. Price 5 cts. per paper.

—ALSO—

A supply of *Collard Seed*, of the growth of 1848.

Jan. 28, 1850. 50tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

BESIDES his usual stock of School Books, Law Books, Medical Books, Stationary, &c. &c., the Subscriber has on sale,

Prescott's Works—Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vols.; Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols; Peru, 2 vols.
Macaulay's England, several styles and prices.
" Miscellanies.
Bancroft's United States, 3 vols.
Marshall's Washington, 2 vols.
Robertson's Works—Gibbon's Rome—Josephus—Rollin.
Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England, 7 vols.
Irving's Works.
Scott's Novels, 5 vols.
Cooper's Naval History of the United States.
Washington and his Generals.
Women of the Revolution.
Edgeworth's Novels and Tales, 10 vols.
Mrs. Opie's Works, 3 vols. Hannah More's ditto, 2 vols.
Edwards' Works, 4 vols.
McCheyne's Works—and Sermons.
The English Pulpit—Manning's Sermons—Chapman's Sermons.
Pulpit Cyclopedia.
Melvill's Sermons—Bradley's Sermons.
Lorenzo Dow's Complete Works.
Taylor's Loyola and Jesuitism.
Family Prayer Books—various authors.
Hawkstone—McFarlane's Mountains of the Bible—The Parables and Miracles of Christ.
POETRY.—Shakspeare, Byron, Milton, Dante, Tasso, Chaucer and Spencer, Ossian, Hemans, Cowper, Moore, Campbell, Burns, Longfellow, Tupper, Hood, Percival, Halleck, Pollock, Keble, Motherwell, Pope, Coleridge, Shelley, and Keats.
Morris and Willis's Prose and Poetry of Europe and America.
Splendidly Bound editions,—some new styles—of BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.
Blake's Biographical Dictionary.
Gillespie on Roads and Road Making.
Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Teaching a Science.
Downing's Lady's Flower Garden.
Cottage Garden of America.
Young Lady's Friend—Letters to Young Ladies.
Letters to Young Men.
Cookery Books, various kinds.
Masonic Chart and Monitor.
A great variety of Books for Children.
Fine Knives—Note Paper—Envelopes—Pens—Pencils—Thermometers—Portfolios, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

November 1849.

Fresh Candies.

CHARLES BANKS, Confectioner,

(SUCCESSOR TO DAVID SHAW,)

HAS opened a ***Confectionary Establishment*** on Green Street, next door South of Huske's building. He is manufacturing, and prepared to supply the community, with *"Shaw's Celebrated Pure Candies."* Those wishing fresh, pure, and good Candies, will please call. Orders will be promptly executed. Terms low and liberal.

P. S.—C. B. has on hand a few wholes, half and quarter boxes new crop Raisins—Nuts, Cloves, Mace, Cassia, &c.

January 1, 1849. 1700-tf

40 BOXES CHEESE for sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and excluseve control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. T. POND'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

DR. TOWNSEND'S

OFFICE MANUFACTORY

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by other Medicines. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least, 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their manhood energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs Asthma, Spitting of Blood Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

DR. TOWNSEND—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results.

Your obedient servant.

WM. RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.

This is only one, of more than four thousand cures of Rheumatism that Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentlemen spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better satisfied, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy, for which we feel grateful.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and nervousness, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps, Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equaling the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Beauty and Health.

Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which, when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids, or the coursing of the pure rich blood, to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the off-spring of *nature—not of powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paints, and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies are so much admired. Ladies in the north, who take but little exercise, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Those ands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies.

Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c. &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars, which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the